

SEMPER FLOREAT

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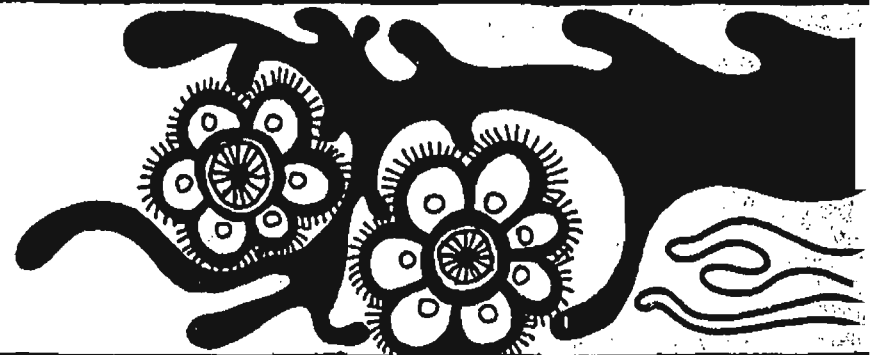
TWENTY CENTS

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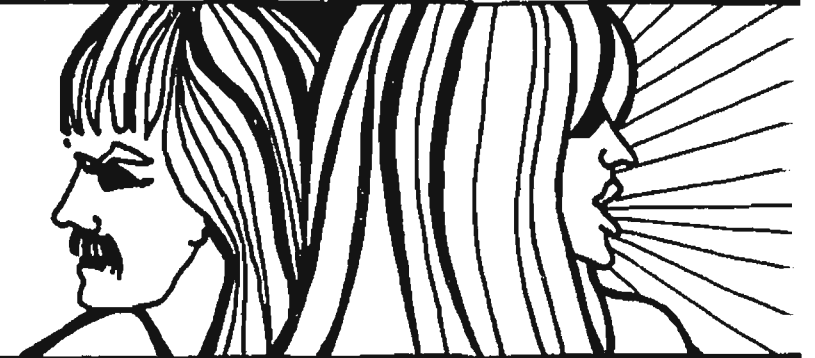
the state of research on campus



pollution



students in dissent



demonstrations



STUDENT SURVEY..

At this stage of the year, well into first term, the majority of new students (as well as, presumably, students of longer standing,) should be reasonably familiar with the general aspects of their University. Thus it was felt that now was an appropriate time, to find out what a cross-section of students of various ages and faculties, know about the University. With this intention, 150 students were approached and asked the following series of questions, with the following results.

- 1) Name The Chancellor.
(Ans: Sir Alan Mansfield)

A surprisingly low 59% of the students questioned were able to answer this question correctly.

- 2) Name the Vice-Chancellor.
(Ans: Prof. Teakle).

Again only 59% knew the answer to this question.



- 3) Name the Registrar.
(Ans: Mr. Connell).

This question was the best answered by 89.3% of questioned students.



- 4) Name the Dean of your faculty.

This was also reasonably well answered, with 73.3% able to correctly name the Dean of their faculty.



- 5) Name the Librarian.
(Ans: Mr. Fielding)

This question was answered correctly by 44% of students asked.

- 6) Name the President of the Students' Union.
(Ans: Bob Wensley)

89% of all students asked knew the answer to this question, making it the second best answered question.

- 7) Name the Editor of Semper Floreat.
(Ans: Michael Kelly)

50.6% of students answered this question correctly.

- 8) Name the members of the Students' Union Executive.

This was correctly answered by only 26% of students.

- 9) Name the Head of the Professorial Board.
(Ans: Prof. Webb)

The worst answered question - this was answered correctly by only 26% of students interviewed.

- 10) Name someone prominent in Clubs and Societies.

60% of students were capable of naming at least one person the most commonly mentioned people being Brian Laver in connection with S.D.A., (mentioned by 14.5% of students), Dave Lewis, President of the Democratic Club 8%, Michael Kelly, President of C.A.S., amongst other things 7.8%, and Ian Story 7.8%. Altogether 29 different people connected with a wide variety of clubs and societies were mentioned by students.

Overall, male students fared slightly better than female students, with an average of 6.1 questions collect as against 5.4, giving an average of 5.8 questions answered correctly for all students participating in the survey. This survey, does, I think, indicate that students in general do not know enough about their University. Only six students out of a total of 150 were able to answer all questions correctly, and a considerable number could only collectively answer three or less of the questions, including several who did not know any of the right answers. Such people as the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Librarian, and Editor of Semper Floreat should, and could be, more widely known than this survey indicates they are. What is perhaps most amazing is that a large number of later year students were not aware of the names of some of these people, vital to the University.

As regards the various faculties the following is a list of the average vote obtained by the members of each faculty i.e. each faculty from which a sufficient number of students were interviewed, to obtain any kind of a meaningful result from that particular faculty. Again it must be pointed out that these results should not be regarded as conclusive, as a considerably largernumber of students were interviewed, from the Arts and Science faculties than from the others; and by virtue of the very limitations of the survey.

	Questions Answered Correctly
COMMERCE	5.9%
ARTS	5.6%
SCIENCE	5.1%
MEDICINE	4.9%
VET. SCIENCE	3.6%

'FRAGMENTS' from the Jewel Philosophy of the Bent Line Universe. Clarence Jaisman.

214 This _____ straight line is every word understood by the world's people in their two thousand and more languages. It is the birth and death of every one of them, the every blessed joy and war of them, yes, the every compassionate deed and the foul treachery of them, yes, the rousing songs of militia's band and the shell that digs the grave for them. Wide oceans main is ruled by it, no less the moors and mars do know it and to the greater Sun, a straight line bent is the meaning and the all of it.

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editorial



MICHAEL KELLY

Seems I've got to have a change of scene
Because every night I have the strangest dream
Prison by the way it couldn't be
Left here on my own or so it seems.
I've got to leave before I start to scream
Someone locked the door and took the key.

You are feeling all right
I'm not feeling so good myself
Well, you're feeling all right
I'm not feeling so good myself
Oh, yeh.....

Well, boy, you sure took me for one big ride
And even now I sit and wonder why
And when I think of you I start to cry
Just cannot waste my time, I must keep trying
Got to stop believing in all your lies
Because there is so much to do before I die.

You're feeling alright etc.

Don't get too lost in all I say
That time I really felt that way
That was then and now it's today
Can't get up yet and so I'm here to stay
Until someone comes along and takes my place
With a different name - yes a different face.

You're feeling all right.....

TRAFFIC.

HAPPY APRIL FOOL'S DAY

VACANCIES
for **CONSTABLES** in the
QUEENSLAND POLICE FORCE
APPLICANTS MUST BE
BETWEEN 19 YEARS & 29½ YEARS
APPLY WITHIN



Happy April Fool's Day.

"Where do you go to my lovely,
When you're alone in your bed?"

Following a teach-in in the Relaxation Block the previous week it was decided that the protest should take the form of a forum or a teach-in at the Plaza of Australia House where the Department of Labour and National Service is situated. There mass media got hold of the story and blew it up out of all proportion into allegations of likely violence provocation etc etc. Little was mentioned about the issues involved and nothing was said about the issue of the Crimes Act. On April 1st, the scheduled day of the protest, a forum was held at lunchtime, and it was decided that, in reply to the panic notes struck by the local press, a non-demonstration was to be held. Kim Bannikoff, wearing a sign saying "I am the demonstration" and speaking to an audience consisting of vast numbers of police was booked for "making a speech in a public place without a permit." Students arrived to find police lining the street in front of Australia House and their fellow students lining the footpath on the other side of Eagle Street directly opposite. This confrontation continued for a while with an A. S. I. O. or Special Branch photographer in plain clothes snapping away to further the records of his employers. When he attempted to take a photograph of John Leah, this enterprising student replied with a slightly modified version of the famous Churchill sign. Two gendarmes promptly crossed the street and arrested Leah for making an obscene sign. Another student, namely Tim Cleary walked through the lines of police on the Government's side of Eagle Street and was kicked in the leg by a plain clothes man; whereupon he turned and swore at the gentleman and was booked by him for his trouble. Meanwhile, on the side of the street held by students, Dan O'Neill got up and after speaking for a little while was hauled off and arrested for "obstructing traffic and speaking in public without a permit". One constable lost his cap in the foray, thus earning a purple heart for wounds inflicted in battle. Bruce Dickson and Colleen Crowe suffered similar fates when attempting to speak, the latter young lady after saying "We have the right..." A number of people lay themselves in front and behind the paddy wagon and ended up inside for obstructing traffic. The point of all this, however, seemed to be missed by the mass media in its concern

over police-student clashes.

It was a non-demonstration in reply to the newspaper's trumpeting and dipping out completely on the main issue viz. The Commonwealth Crimes Act. The Courier Mail seemed only to stress the violent aspect. A parallel could be drawn here with the Springer Press in West Germany which, in the same fashion as the Courier Mail, created such an atmosphere of tension and of Rudi Deutsche and the triggering-off of much rioting and bloodshed. This might be an appropriate place to include a guarded warning for the Daily Press for a little more responsibility in what it reports. The rights of the individual, with reference to the Traffic Act and other similar legislation, should be pointed out in the light of not only the oft-quoted and much ignored U. N. Charter, but also the Nuremberg Charter which came as a result of the Nuremberg Trials (both of which Australia as a co-signatory). After much research it was ascertained that neither the National Service Acts nor the Commonwealth Crimes Act contradict the Constitution. They came close to contradicting, even to the extent of one word eg. Sect. 80 of the constitution

states to the effect that any indictable offence is to be tried by jury, whereas the National Service Act allows for no trial by jury of persons refusing to register. The difference fringes on the word "indite" where refusing to register is not an indictable offence. Whatever the legal arguments may be, the laws contradict natural human law especially in the case of the Crimes Act. The Nuremberg Trials proceeded on the premise that no person who just follows orders from the Government, to which his conscience disagrees, is free from guilt. In other words it states the doctrine of responsibility to and for one's own actions regardless of what any law says.

John Alexander



Interviewed by Michael O'Neill

To bring some sanity and scientific examination to bear on the distortions of the downtown press the following interviews were conducted with leading members of Students in Dissent. Tommy Burns and Max Stieger were interviewed separately and in the form of written answers to written questions. Their replies have been re-grouped so that comments on and answers to the same question occur together. The much longer, tape-recorded interview with Margaret Bailey will appear separately at a later date.

Of the three Max is the only one still at school. Margaret's departure from Inala High is well documented already. Tommy is a 1st year university student who was active in radical politics in his Senior year and now offers his experience to the present generation of High School students.

Q. What is S.I.D. and how did you become part of it?

Max: (a) S.I.D. is a group of high school students who have banded together to introduce true democracy into the Education system. (b) I was one of the three founding members.

Tom: I am also one of the founding members.

Q. In your view, what are its aims? Is it action-oriented, i.e. will it take direct-action outside the "normal channels" in achieving its aims?

Max: Basically our policies fall into two categories: SID wants to give the teachers and students the power to create a wider, more imaginative syllabus, better classroom conditions, longer periods of teacher training, and a removal of the pettiness of the rigid educational system as it now exists. SID wants students and teachers to control the education system. Education is more than just the dissemination of knowledge; to become a rational, thinking human being, a person must be allowed ample opportunities to express his opinions, discuss the events occurring inside and outside the school system that must affect him, and be able to invite speakers and distribute literature.

SID calls for open forums and full political freedom in every high school. These are basic human freedoms that should exist under a true democracy.

SID has, up till now, tried to use the few channels that are left open to high school students and the general public. However the use of these channels has led to outright suppression of those who have tried to use them. Thus SID is going to use any and all channels to achieve its aims. This will include pamphletting, demonstrations and if necessary guerilla warfare. (Democratic Club please note: Except in its metaphorical sense this last is a joke).

Tom: I suppose the first aim of SID would be to counter-politicise schools, i.e., we would like to see more discussion and critical analysis from different lines of thought than the establishment one inherent in the subjects taught and in their presentation. Critical is perhaps the key word - a school should be a ferment of criticism, ideas and discussions. Also I would like to see SID move into the cultural field in the future. SID should lead a cultural explosion within the schools - it should involve students in a cultural environment; the overall desired effect being to inject an existential excitement of the spirit a la Norman Mailer.

interviews

With S.I.D.

Q. If student/teacher control of the schools is one of its aims, what encouragement have you personally received from teachers toward this aim? What resistance from teachers? How many altogether have shown a response and what ways do they respond in?

Max: Many teachers (who must remain nameless) have expressed approval of our policies and the idea of a group of high school students such as SID while others are aiding us with information and donations.

Some teachers cannot see that implementation of SID policies is only an extension of the demands that teachers have been making for years. Their opposition however is not based on ideological grounds but on a bigoted, false impression of SID.

Tom: Not qualified to answer as there was no coherent campaign in 1968.

Q. Curriculum: - what does SID want in the way of curriculum changes in schools? Does SID (or do you) see the present range of subjects as any use to high school students, and do you want any major change of emphasis? (e.g. towards counselling and guidance by teachers).

Max: SID wants the present curricula to be expanded to include things such as political science, philosophy, psychology and other innumerable subjects. We also want the syllabus to form the students into a solid body, as opposed to the present system which divides students into sciences and humanities with no correlation or discussion between the two groups.

Tom: An end to compulsion in selection except perhaps with regard to English. More subjects offered. Greater choice within subjects. Philosophy, political science, current affairs, theology etc. etc.

Breakdown of emphasis on set curricula, syllabi set only as possible guideline. Freedom to discuss within classroom anything relevant in some way to the general subject at hand. Teachers should guide

students more towards the relevant information and let them read it for themselves - perhaps presenting papers which are delivered to class and discussed. Teachers should try to point out flaws in arguments, make suggestions and constructive criticism - not to dominate classroom.

Q. What's wrong with the relationship between teachers and students now? What would you like to change it to? How?

Max: What is wrong with the present relationship between teachers and students is that both have false impressions of the other's role in the education system. Teachers look down on students as inferior adolescents while students are led to believe that all teachers are sworn enemies. There is no discussion between students and teachers and the whole impersonal, mechanical idea of education is furthered.

I'd like to see teachers and students engaging in discussions on all subjects, current events and matters concerning the administration of the school. Teachers and students should form an effective undivided force to protect their rights and take an offensive rather than defensive position on all matters concerning them. This could be achieved by a mass demand of teachers, students and all groups of society to the education authorities.

Tom: Paternalism. Lack of respect for students as thinking individuals. General apathy of teachers. Make teachers more accountable for their actions, teaching methods etc. and thus involve them more - challenge them with rational arguments - force them to talk more to student body - all with eventual hope of ridding teachers of their apathy and paternalism.

Q. If teachers and students do ally themselves, what will they be allied against? Administrators? What do you include among administration? (e.g. all principals?, the Education Department, the State Liberal-Country Party Government?, what other groups?)

Max: Students and teachers will be allied against all forms of authoritarian suppression. After achieving true democracy and freedom of expression in the high schools this alliance would begin an assault, joined by university students and workers, on the whole repressive nature of our society.

The people we oppose are all groups who seek to protect their illegal and yet favourable (to them) position. Up till now the L.C.P., Education Department and most high school principals have come into this category.

Tom: All those who stand in the way of better education. (YIK!). They should ally themselves more in a positive way FOR their rights, widening of syllabi etc. although being aligned against conservative forces is in a way being positive.

Q. Do you see any allies in the outside community? Who?

Max: We seek to ally ourselves to all similarly minded individuals and groups. This would include workers, university students, and any individuals who would support us.

Tom: Trade Unionists. Some parents, those already politically committed etc.

Q. Sunday Truth did a story on S.I.D. after your Treasury demo on Friday, 28th March, in which they said that "Educationists" thought S.I.D. was merely the tool of more mature university dissenters. What is your reaction to the apparent willingness of groups of Radicals, students and staff of universities etc., to help you? Do people such as parents and teachers claim you are being "used" and manipulated?

Max: We appreciate this help from people who have already had a measure of experience in combating the autocratic forces in our society.

People do claim that we are being manipulated or indoctrinated and surely the biased opinions read in the daily papers and heard on TV and radio influence people; especially impressionable high school students. We are not however, being "used". What we decide to do is a decision made by a group which is completely autonomous.

Tom: Parents claim this, yes. The co-operation is not only heartening but necessary.

Q. What's the reaction of other high school students (not S.I.D. members) to you when you appeal to them for action to try to leaflet them or interest them in some Radical demand?

Max: Some who have been influenced (brain washed) by such things as Cadets, the Prefecture, oppose us; not on what views we express, but they challenge our right to express ourselves freely. The majority of high school students who learn what S.I.D. really is support us and our struggle for freedom.

Tom: Leaflets often have sensational value as they are against school practices etc. Not much large scale reaction yet but a good reaction nevertheless; in the vicinity of 10 to 20 interested at each school. Question does not mean much at such an early stage.



The only pro American "demonstration" in Tokyo at the height of the University struggles for recognition of students' rights to control the campus.

1968—The Year of University Strikes.

Tokyo University, with the highest standard in Japan, was the hot-bed of last year's student activities. As in most Japanese Universities, the student bodies in Tokyo University represent the various faculties and not the whole student body. For almost two years the Yoyogi (pro J.C.P.) faction representing the medical faculty had been trying to arrange negotiations with the medical faculty administration about the year without pay intern system, the arbitrary clinic system and the despotic power of the professors. After no success a group of radical students forced a professor to hear their demands by confining him in his room for over 24 hours. These students had no success—they were expelled from the University by the Ministry of Education and the medical students went on strike. Up to that time, the Government had never infringed on the self-governing rights of the universities. Since the Government had used illegal means the radical students felt justified in intensifying their physical violence and so called illegal tactics.

The Anti-Yoyogi gained many supporters from dissatisfied sections of the Yoyogi, or more conservative faction, and in November last year forced the other nine faculties to strike. The anti-Yoyogi took over and blockaded the Administration building, using it as a headquarters for their activities. They went to other universities in Tokyo, and throughout Japan finding sympathizers and more activists everywhere.

Even though the vast majority of students do not become actively involved in the radical movements, they sympathize and usually agree with the demands concerning University and Government reform. By the end of last year the Universities in every major city were pressing their administration for radical changes.

Demands of the Factions.

The ultra radicals, who would be no more than 3 per cent of the entire student population want to use force to change the administrative system and to eventually bring about a socialist revolution. Having gained power as a body capable of changing the status-quo, they see their opposition to the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty coming up for renewal in 1970 as their first step in their attack on the Government. However this faction is again split into three more divisions, and the intensity about their slight differences is such that they frequently turn on each other during their riots.

The Yoyogi (pro J.C.P.) faction prefers university reform by less radical means but realizes physical violence may be the only method to destroy the Government. The Yoyogi has also frequently clashed with the radical Anti-Yoyogi on University campuses where the radicals are becoming too powerful.

"In such an age as ours silence means consent to the rulers so we must take up the struggle and attack."

The mission of the radical Zengakuren student is twofold; to destroy and rebuild a democratic University administrative system; and to use the experience and power gained to cause a socialist revolution in opposition to world (and particularly American) imperialism.

The Present University System.

Each university in Japan has its own entrance examination. This means that each has a certain standard a student must reach before he can enter; that both business enterprises and the government select their graduates from the same universities each year; that the competition to enter the higher standard (and thus better-job prospective) universities is tremendous.

Both public and private universities suffer from an acute shortage of funds, because of the government's failure to devote enough (if any). The most famous private universities, Waseda and Keio, temporarily solve the problem by raising the fees every few years. Nihon University (the largest in Japan with 60,000 students) holds no seminars or tutorials, only lectures in theatres with facilities for half the number of students enrolled (the other half which can never find seats has only to buy and study the Professor's standard text to be assured of a degree to enter Japan's business machine). Tokyo University (nine out of ten of the post-war Prime Ministers have been Tokyo University graduates) and smaller government universities have tried to solve the problem by making use of the remarkably feudalistic teacher-student relationship. For example, by this system students will be obliged by their teachers to clean up science laboratories, or help the professor audit a company's books and be assured of the consideration at exam. time.

In spite of these measures most of the teaching staff still find it necessary to have other jobs, and thus neglect the students.

Once the student has entered the university of his choice his future is still one of struggle within a rigid system. His curriculum will have been decided years before, he will have no say in the administration of his faculty and he will be almost completely under the control of his professor. After graduation, the prospect of entering a company in which he will have to stay all his life, conform his ideas and wait for the annual promotion and pay rise is not a very challenging one.

The students have had representative bodies since 1945 but it was not until the 1960s, and especially last year that they were sufficiently well organized to "struggle and attack" the university system with any effectiveness. The Zengakuren (or National Federation of Student's Self-Governing Associations).

In 1960 the Zengakuren sided with the Japan Communist Party (J.C.P.) in opposing the ratification of the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty. They failed. Radicals within the Zengakuren, blaming their failure on the too-conservative methods employed, split from the main body and called

themselves the Anti-Yoyogi faction (or anti-Japan communist party.)

The split was caused not so much by differences in ideology but by the insistence that much more radical and violent methods must be used. In the 1966 disputes over fee rises at Waseda, Keio and Chuo Universities the Anti-Yoyogi faction gained much support by its violent, uncompromising stand.



Their Future.

On January 10th the Yoyogi faction submitted a revolutionary ten-point plan to the president of Tokyo University. It demands self criticism of the professors, more say in administration by means of collective-bargaining sessions with the teaching staff, and refusal to co-operate with police over matters of self-government in the University. The University Administration wants to accept it as a basis for settling the year-long strike: the Government has declared it illegal. If the University authorities go ahead and agree to it the Yoyogi will have achieved its first goal. With the support of the J.C.P. in the struggle over the Security Treaty next year, it could pose a real threat to the government.

By continual violence, inter-factional rivalry, and destruction of private property the Zengakuren has managed to isolate itself from many sections of society. If this continues it will give the police a legitimate excuse to try to repress it completely but its activities have caused contradictions and impossible situations within the post-war society. Merely squashing the symptoms won't extradite the causes.

This is how one student summed up the whole problem of the Japanese student revolt "Japan lost her spiritual security after the war, so the older generation didn't show us what path to follow. We are trying to make our own system and democracy, find our own, new, spiritual security. The problem is, we, the younger generation, are seeking for what is right to take for the future."

Dept. of Government,
University of Queens-
land,

7th March, 1969.

Dear Sir,

We are post-graduate students in the Department of Government, studying under Commonwealth Post-Graduate Awards. Since the payment of our stipends passed from the University to the Department of Education and Science at the beginning of this year, payment was supposed to have been made at fortnightly intervals commencing Thursday, 9 January, but in fact has been quite unpredictable, cheques having arrived at any time from Wednesday to the Monday following pay day. To people who are blessed with a sound financial position, this may be a matter of small consequence, but when one is on a tight budget, and most post graduate students are, late arrival of cheques can cause considerable inconvenience. We intend protesting to the Department, but feel that if a large number of people could join in this protest, it would carry more weight. We should therefore be grateful if any Commonwealth Post-Graduate Award holders experiencing similar difficulties would contact either of us,
C/- Dept. of Government,
with a view to placing their signatures on a letter of protest to the Department of Education and Science.

Yours faithfully,

Diana Shogren

John W. Colegrove

Pantlus

dry cleaners

Also Dry
Cleaning,
Laundry, And
Shoe Repairs.

LEAVE GARMENTS
AT UNION SHOP

NATIONAL ASIAN STUDIES FACULTIES ASSOCIATION ANNUAL CONFERENCE, MAY 22-25, QLD. UNIVERSITY... .. ON
modern ASIAN RELATIONS

FITZGERALD ACKROYD HAMILTON SINGHAL

Contact: Alan Heiser 63 3278.

book review

—FRENCH REVOLUTION 1968—
PENGUIN SPECIAL

By Patrick Seale and Maureen McConville

This splendid little book is written by two correspondents of the English *Observer* gives a gripping account of last year's revolution in France; a revolution which, as the book makes clear, shook French society to its foundations, went within an ace of overthrowing the Gaullist government and in doing so posed profound questions about the adequacy and future prospects of Western capitalism's most characteristic form of government.

The book follows the course of the revolution from its commencement (formally) in mid-March amongst militant students. It shows how a revolt begun by a small number of students spread quickly, first to students throughout France, including thousands of school students, and then leapt to the French workers and spread so quickly amongst them that within a few days around nine million workers were on strike and the ordinary working of French society was halted. The writers then go on to describe how the French government sought to handle the crisis and they outline the sequence of events that enabled de Gaulle and his government to be returned with an increased majority at the June elections.

The account of the revolution given in this book raises implicitly or explicitly so many important issues that a short review cannot do justice to these. The following seem to this reviewer some of the confused issues either referred to in the book or raised by the account of the revolution it gives.

First, the revolution was sparked by students; both university and school students took part—thousands of the latter were involved. As Seale and McConville put it: "The quite extraordinary feature of the May revolution in Paris was the extreme youth of the rebel troops. If most of the general staff were over twenty, much of the infantry came from school. Revolutionary ideas took hold of thousands of teenagers in a way unmatched in any other European country."

Second, this radical movement that came close to toppling the French state "grew up", as Seale and McConville put it, "outside and against all the existing political parties—the Communist Party included. In sum, what this volcanic occurrence meant was that the parties had lost control of youth".

Third, what is tremendously striking is the keen sense of joy and liberation that sprung up everywhere as the revolution got under way.

Fourth, the French government, including de Gaulle, reacted with incredible lack of understanding of the situation. To quote again: "Never in those crucial (May) days, before the student revolt spread to the workers, did the government by word or gesture, suggest that it had grasped what the explosion was about. Sixty thousand students throughout France had demonstrated on the Tuesday, and yet at Wednesday's Cabinet meeting Peyrefitte dismissed the crisis as the work of 'Specialists in agitation and elements foreign to the University'".

Fifth, the crisis revealed that "many French men and women no longer believed that the ills of their society can be cured by peaceful and parliamentary means."

Sixth, the fact that the revolution spread to the French workers so that inside a few days 9 million workers were on strike, reveals that French workers had preferred discontent of their own.

Seventh, de Gaulle appears to have been saved by two or three connected facts. He was saved principally by the Communist party. When the chips were down the

Communists opted against revolution and to support the French Parliamentary system!! He was saved by the fact that none of the radicals had conceived that the revolution could be so successful, and when it came, they had no idea what steps to take to seize the opportunity that arose to carry the revolution through to the end. He was saved by the fact that because they had not been prepared beforehand, probably the great bulk of French workers were prepared to settle for increased wages, etc., instead of pushing on for much more radical demands of worker control of industry, etc.

With the above points in mind we can now turn to several other questions that the book deals with or poses for us. What did the students revolt against and what did they seek to achieve? They revolted against, amongst other things, an antiquated, thoroughly bureaucratic education system.

"There was deep frustration among the students at their powerlessness to share in making decisions affecting their lives. The State ran the universities with as little imagination as it ran the postal service. What the students wanted above all was to force the State to come and consult them at their level. This was not always a conscious wish, but it was a profound motive for revolt. An allied discontent was the way the authorities treated them like children." (p. 28)

and again: "What the strikers really wanted, although they did not put it that way, was total autonomy. . . . They wanted to devise their own methods of work and research, to revamp the curricula in the light of new knowledge, to specialize as they pleased."

These quotes refer to the revolt at Nanterre but they capture some of the essential complaints the students had *vis-à-vis* the universities, and some of the positive things they intended to achieve. As the revolt widened and, often in the face of stupidity of various officials, groups emerged who were committed to a total critique of the universities and of French society as a whole.

What general conditions in French society made the revolution possible? "General de Gaulle's decade of rule is doubtless among the major causes of the May outburst. His paternalism, the control he has exerted over information, the cant and pomp of his style of government, do not impress the young. . . (but also) . . . France is burdened with a centralized, profoundly hierarchical government bureaucracy. . . . Everywhere the petty bureaucrat sits, passing up the dossier to his hierarchical superior, jealously exercising his own limited authority according to the rule-book."

What general conditions enabled the revolution to spread so rapidly amongst French workers? Amongst the central conditions were the following: "Minimum wages in France were scandalously low. . . and in the ten years of Gaullist rule, the gap between workers' incomes and those of the managerial class had widened." "The situation inside many French factories (was) positively medieval by British and American standards." Most factories are "traditionally secretive and paternalistic. . . workers are told little of management plans, production targets, or possible short-time working."

These conditions gave rise to three sorts of claims by workers through their organizations, which the authors summarize as follows:

"...the C.E.T. (Communist Union) is wage-oriented, while the C.F.D.T. (second most powerful trade union, linked to the Catholic Church) seeks profound reform at the factory level to give workers

a direct share in management. What was striking about the May crisis is that it saw the emergence of yet a third trend on the labour scene, as hostile to the C.F.D.T. as to the C.E.T. This trend was frankly revolutionary: its ambition to overthrow capitalism led it first to attempt to undermine the Communist-led C.E.T. monolith, which it saw as an unwitting pillar of the bourgeois state."

The above then is an outline of some of the principal material raised in this splendid little book. Though I cannot discuss it here, one is over and over again struck by certain important parallels between the situation that gave rise to the revolution in France, and the situation here in Australia, or what might, given twenty years more of drift and paternalism, become the situation. I hope "Semper" will provide space for a follow-up discussion on this theme.

Finally, conservatives and reactionaries all over the place have tried to present the French Revolution 1968 as a failure. Taking a very limited view, it was a failure; but, taking a wider, and to my way of thinking a much truer and profounder view, the 1968 French Revolution may well herald the massive beginning of a rolling revolution which will ultimately change the political and social institutions of a major part of what is known as Western Democracy—including the hind parts such as Australia.

Peter Wertheim.

Constitution Changes:

THAT THE LIFE MEMBERSHIP FEE BE INCREASED TO \$40 AND THE RELEVANT SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION BE AMENDED ACCORDINGLY.

THAT THE EXTERNAL STUDENTS FEE AS MENTIONED IN PART IV OF THE CONSTITUTION, SECTION 9 (1) BE INCREASED TO \$3.00

Notice of General Meeting

There shall be a General Meeting of the 58th Council of the University of Queensland Union to be held on Monday, 21st April, at 6.30 p.m. in the J.D. Story Council Chamber.

This Meeting is called under Regulation 3.4.2(f) where the Honorary Treasurer is required to present the financial report and audited Balance Sheet to a General Meeting of the Union on or before the 3rd Day of May.

P.L. Clarke
HONORARY SECRETARY.

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RESEARCH

A furore occurred recently over the sale of Goonyella coal to the Japanese. Indeed, many people felt that the coal was being given away. Perhaps it would be better to ask ourselves the question "Why can't we use our own coal?" The answer to this might lie in the fact that we as a state are not sufficiently technologically advanced to use this resource. A few years ago the Queensland Government spent a large sum of money developing brigalow country into grazing land. Now some of this land will be taken over by the Goonyella project. Does this show a lack of research?

Recently a rare species of shark was caught in local waters. This puzzled experts for days. And how much is known about the beautiful barrier reef. Will it be saved or unwisely exploited? It does not take much imagination to see the tremendous need for research in this current era, nor is it inobvious that the most suitable and adequate institution to carry out much of this needed research is the University.

Although the necessity of greater and greater quantities of research into all fields of pure, applied, and social sciences is unquestionable, a random survey of the population of Brisbane showed that nearly half the people interviewed had very little knowledge of current research at the University of Queensland. However 74% of those interviewed were of the opinion that financial assistance from the Commonwealth Grant was inadequate. Below is a summary of the survey.

OPINION POLL ON CURRENT RESEARCH AT THE UNIVERSITY

What is your opinion on	very little	Some but not enough	enough	too much	No opinion
Queensland University research	10 34	14			42
Financial assistance from the Commonwealth Government	24	50	2		24
Research results produced	10	30	20		40
Contribution to industry	10	30	36	6	18
Contribution to society	16	26	34	2	22

The figures in each square represent the % of the total sample having that opinion.

In contrast public opinion based on an inadequate knowledge, a detailed survey of the research being currently conducted by the various departments within each of the faculties at this University reveals that there is a large volume of research projects under investigation.

Over three hundred key personnel are involved in this work, and the fields of investigation range from a survey by the Department of Economics of consumer finances in Australia and an economic evaluation of potential land use patterns in the Wide Bay District, to the Department of Botany's studies of the growth, structure and mineral nutrition of subtropical pastures and crops, and of salt transport and the structure of plant cell membranes; from investigations within the Department of Zoology of the fish and associated fauna of Moreton Bay and of venomous marine animals to a study by the Department of Electrical Engineering staff of thunderstorm phenomena in relation to electricity supply.

This research, some of which has just been instigated, and some having been running for a number of years, is carried out by the departments of Accountancy, Agriculture, Anatomy, Animal Husbandry, Anthropology, Architecture, Biochemistry, Botany, Chemical Engineering, Chemistry, Child Health, Civil Engineering, Dentistry, Economics, Education, Electrical Engineering, English, Entomology, External Studies, French, Geography, Geology and Mineralogy, German, Government, Heron Island Research Station, History, Japanese, Law, Mathematics, Mechanical Engineering, Medicine, Microbiology, Mining and Metallurgical Engineering, Music, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Parasitology, Pathology, Pharmacy, Philosophy, Physics, Physiology, Physiotherapy, Psychological, Medicine, Psychology, Russian, Solar Energy in Tropical Housing Research Committee, Social and Preventive Medicine, Social Studies, Surgery, Surveying, Veterinary Clinical Studies, Veterinary Preventive Medicine and Zoology.

These departments are collectively researching more than 500 projects, although the amount of research in any one department will depend on a number of factors. These factors include the size of the department, the amount of research money available to the department, the quality of the staff, and the extent to which research is applicable to the type of knowledge with which the department is concerned. For example, in the Department of Physiotherapy, a study of working postures is being made, while four literary projects are under way in the Department of Russian, and the Departments of Zoology, Physics, Medicine, Chemistry, Engineering, and Agriculture each have forty or more current projects.

Very little research is undertaken by undergraduates, but final year students do contribute to original research in developing their thesis. The bulk of research is done by the postgraduate and Ph.D. students. If such a student is intending to be successful in an academic career, it is expected that this person will produce publications (commonly referred to as "pot boilers") with some degree of regularity. At the top end of the higherarchical order of staff, such as a professor, who may head a department, or research team in a particular field, there will be done a certain amount of personal research, varying according to administrative load and personal inclination, but here guidance to usually younger people, from accumulated experience, is also very important.

A given project may be the brainchild of the associated research worker, however all projects within the jurisdiction of the University of Queensland, must be approved by the Research Committee, headed by Professor Webster. It is more likely that a particular person's assignment will be connected with a project already under way within the department, or that it will relate to some problem proposed by an industry, as is the case with a number of Chemical Engineering projects, or society, as is the case in the Department of Zoology's study of marine venoms.

One of the interesting things about research is that the outcome or profitability of experimentation and inquiry is in no way certain, but what may at the moment seem fantasy can in five or ten years hence be reality. What may seem insignificant now, may be a tremendous breakthrough.

A University's reputation, nationally and internationally, depends in a large measure on the quality and scope of its research workers and their scholarly output. The community benefits through an increased number of better qualified graduates who will shortly be absorbed into all spheres of life. In summary, with our five hundred research projects being carried out, our current research programme is the most ambitious in our history.

As the total research field is too vast to cover, the seven following particular areas have been chosen, and discussed in some detail.

AQUATIC POLLUTION

The following account is by Professor J. Thomson of the Department of Zoology.

Pollution is Man's blight upon the landscape. It is also his blight in and

upon the water. In the past the direct hazards of pollution to the health of men have been the only aspects of water pollution that have concerned the great majority of people. My concern is otherwise—What is pollution doing to the plants and animals that make up the life of our rivers and estuaries? A river may be a waterway on which boats move; on which water-skiers may parade their talent. But it is more than this: it is a recreational asset where men, women and children may derive pleasure.

I came to know the Brisbane River well 20 years ago when, as a member of the C.S.I.R.O., I carried out monthly surveys on it. Little beaches where crabs once scurried and worm holes pitted the surface are now lifeless, derelict mud flats. There are still fish in the river, but the huge schools that showed up during migration season no longer appear, and the weed where baby prawns once fed and grew, is decimated and the prawns are seen no more.

The studies which our pollution group are pursuing are two-fold—a river survey and an experimental programme. The river survey consists of periodic tests up and down the Brisbane River, testing for various chemical indications of pollutants. As the periodic reports of fish killings indicate, the level of pollution only periodically reaches catastrophic proportions and usually only in restricted parts of the river. The effects up the tributary creeks may be more permanent, and many are so grossly polluted that no normal life could exist within them.

While the fish kills are obvious effects of pollution and being spectacular receive public attention; more insidious effects may occur. We may ask what are the effects of long-term or even short-term exposure to sub-lethal concentrations of pollutants. Studies indicate that sometimes growth may be inhibited; maturation may be delayed, reproductive capacity may be lowered, so that, for instance, a species of fish that normally produces hundreds of thousands of eggs per female, may produce only tens of thousands; and indeed ovarian maturity may be indefinitely prevented or genetic abnormalities may appear.

This is where the experimental work will come in. We shall test the tolerances of a number of species of estuarine animals, including fishes, crustacea, molluscs and worms, to various concentrations of suspected or known pollutants. The usual bio-assay method is to take a number of animals—say 10—and to expose them to the toxic material at known concentrations. The standard procedure adopted by most bio-assayists is to measure the time it takes 50% to become obviously distressed—or to manifest some easily recognized symptom—for instance in fishes this may be an increase in the rate of operculum movement (breathing) or turning belly-up, or swimming erratically. In molluscs it may be the gaping of shells, the sudden secretion of clouds of mucus, the withdrawal of siphons etc. Each group of animals has its own peculiar responses to physiological stresses that may be used as measures of the materials affecting them.



A development from the simple bio-assay to establish tolerance levels and to learn recognizable distress symptoms is experimentation on the effects of sub-lethal doses. We may test to discover whether there is a straight line relationship between concentration level and time of death; or whether the time is accelerated as concentrations rise.

There may also be synergistic effects where two or more pollutants occur together. Another line of research is to employ biochemical means to determine the locations of the toxic effects within the body of the test animals. For example, is gonad inhibition due to direct effects on gonad tissue? Or is it simply that the toxic material keeps the metabolism of the animal so abnormal that there is no surplus food material to provide for gonad development? Is the toxic effect in the nervous system, the respiratory system, or elsewhere?

The programme will develop in all these ways as we determine what are the pollutant substances. We know that pesticides wash in from farms and gardens. There are detergents from household and industrial sources, wastes from slaughter houses as well as sewage and septic tank effluents.

What do we hope to prove? We hope that by giving some facts on what is going on under the placid, but rubbish strewn, surface of our rivers, action may eventually be stirred to restore our waters to cleanliness.

Much is alleged about the effects of pollution, but most of it is opinion, and unless it is obvious, as in the case of Bulimba Creek, most people remain unaware of it. We intend that while giving post-graduate students the opportunity to develop various talents in research, we shall provide facts on which Government and semi-Government authorities may be persuaded to act before it is too late. It is our Australian tragedy that, instead of profiting from the unhappy experiences of North America and of Europe in polluting their waters; we are letting our rivers drift into the same sorry condition.

OPERATION RETIREMENT

The following account is derived from information accumulating from a current longitudinal research by Drs. E. Harwood and G. Naylor of the Psychology Department, concerning the study of cognitive and emotional changes due to the process of ageing.

The decline of intelligence with age is generally accepted and has been verified by such measuring devices as the Wechsler Tests. However, it is undeniable that many elderly persons exhibit a very high level of effective intellectual performance so that age in itself cannot be regarded as the direct cause of this decline. The apparently anomalous situation in which some persons of great age are still capable of excellent creative and administrative achievement while others may require institutional care appears to derive from the fact that intelligence is not a unitary function but rather a composite one, involving a number of factors to a large extent independent of each other. Some of these factors may be assumed to be more important in certain forms of activity than in others, and the conditions which contribute to the decline of each are also likely to vary from individual to individual. It is therefore to some extent a matter of good fortune when an elderly individual retains those aspects of mental and physical function that are vital to his particular mode of personal expression. Thus a tremor that would be fatal to a surgeon (or at least to his patient!) might be of little handicap to a lawyer, and a weakness of immediate memory that would militate against success in public relations might have no inhibiting effect on the creative output of a poet.

Initially some 300 men and women over the age of sixty voluntarily made themselves available for testing, the testing to be run over a period of not less than five years. To date the first round of testing has been completed.

The initial test used was the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (W.A.I.S.). The test subjects compared favourably with a comparison group of 40 young adults, however there was a marked difference in the scoring patterns of the subtests.

The W.A.I.S. contains two types of reasoning, a verbal section, in which the older person was able to score well, and a non-verbal or performance section where the existence of a difference between the younger comparison subjects and the test subjects became apparent. The

older subjects' score fell off in this area. (During this testing a parallel form of W.A.I.S. was developed and standardized by the authors.)

A calculation of an Efficiency Quotient showed that only in the 80+ group did average present efficiency (E.Q.) fall below the mean I.Q. (100) for the community at large.

These results suggested that a worthwhile area of investigation is the field of visuo-motor co-ordination and perception. Thus the following experiment, as part of a series of cognitive tests in this field, has been given to 185 elderly people.

Three different sets (A, B, C) of perceptual stimuli were presented to the subjects. A, B, and C were in increasing order of difficulty, A and B being unitary source and C being information from two sources simultaneously.

In all three series the average performance of the elderly subjects fell below that of the young control group; but this was more noticeable in the harder task (series C) than in either of the easier ones. Older subjects tended to take longer to perceive a single element but the time taken for perceiving two, three, four or five times as much were roughly proportional to those in the case of the younger subjects. There was a slight general tendency for the maximum rate of information transfer to be obtained with smaller quanta of simultaneously presented information, and this tendency became quite marked with the older decades and the most difficult task.

The most interesting aspect of the results is that they bear out the general observation that there is a wide range of mental function among the elderly. A substantial number of the subjects from the older decades could perform at a level comparable with or better than the average for the young group. Only the hardest task, C, do we find that no elderly person actually exceeded the average for the young group.

Of more theoretical importance is the fact that this maximum rate of information transfer was found to be consistently correlated with intelligence as measured by the Wechsler Scale. It would appear then that much of what we ordinarily term intelligent responding is closely linked with simple perception rate. In other words, the time taken to make an intelligent judgment is largely a function of the time taken to assemble the data upon which it has to be based, while the quality of the judgment itself may well be impaired when the basic perceptive processes function too slowly or inaccurately.

Clinically, it seems likely that damage or deterioration in the areas concerned with simple perception may well be responsible for reducing the overall level of mental functioning, even when the areas concerned with higher mental processes remain relatively intact.

It is not suggested that measurement of rate of information transfer of the type described here is an adequate substitute for a more elaborate method of assessing general mental level, but it does seem likely to be able to contribute clinically to the understanding of the possibilities and limitations of individual cases.

The following research, conducted by Miss H. Clancy, and instigated by Professor J. Rendle-Short, is in progress in the department of Child Health.

Infantile Autism is an uncommon condition found mostly in boys; the symptoms, which primarily affect the child's social behaviour and his ability to communicate with other people, appear in the first three years of life. The basic cause of the condition has so far eluded detection, but more and more is being learned about the resulting handicaps. There has been no known consistently successful treatment in the past, but research centres overseas as well as in this department, have shown that these children can and do respond to certain methods of handling and education.

Our project was proposed to investigate treatment methods which had been in use with good results in this department. We felt that although the number of affected children is small, the problem was worthy of intensive investigation because, at that time, several years ago, the outlook for most children was life-time institutional care. The response shown by our few patients suggests that this need not be the inevitable outcome.

The programme began formally in 1967, the first and only major research effort in this country into infantile autism. It has had two aspects.

1. Diagnosis

We were aware of the inadequacy of existing methods for detecting young autistic children and this delay in diagnosis meant a corresponding delay in treatment which vitally affects its success. Thus we considered that the first stage in the total research programme should be to arrive at some refined and reliable methods than those in present general use.

2. Treatment

As I have said, we planned evaluation of a treatment method previously used in, and unique to this department. To this end an hypothesis was set up and is still being tested.

From the outset there has been direct community involvement in this research. A parent society known as the Queensland Society for Autistic Children was instigated. The role of this society was to provide a focal meeting point for families with autistic children, in the hope that families could benefit from the personal contact with each other and with professional people. This society agreed to provide a building which would accommodate children for treatment and education, and to maintain two full-time teachers. In turn, the children attending the centre would receive care within the framework of research.

There are several factors which distinguish our particular approach to the management of autistic children from that of other organizations throughout the world. Firstly, our emphasis on the need for early detection and diagnosis: i.e. within the first three years of life. Secondly, the total involvement of the mother in particular, and the family in general, in the treatment process. And thirdly, the totality of the treatment approach. Every facet of the child's daily life is touched on.

DIAGNOSIS:

Currently used criteria is based on an empirical study of behaviour symptoms undertaken by a British Working Party

in 1961. This "nine-point scale" as it is called, was used in our study as the medium for data detection.

We analysed the presenting symptoms of a group of children throughout Australia clinically diagnosed as autistic who were from 3 to 14 years of age. For comparison, we selected control groups of normal children, children diagnosed as rubella deaf, as cerebral palsied and as subnormal. Results: In the interval analysis (numerical taxonomic programme) of the autistic test group there was significant regrouping of the behaviour items on the nine-point scale. Only seven of the nine points were shown to be relevant to autistic children in the study. Fourteen items of behaviour were shown to be useful for detecting autistic children from those with other similar handicaps. None of the items was found, as required, in any of the control groups.

As a result, the following criteria have been established for the detection of infantile autism. No one item of the 14 major manifestations is significant in isolation. The diagnostic value of the scale is in the grouping of symptoms. A child must demonstrate a minimum of seven items before the diagnosis of infantile autism can be considered. Additionally, as originally specified by Kauner (1943) symptoms must commence within the first three years of life.

These 14 major manifestations have now been in use clinically for 18 months and have proved to be an accurate and simple scoring device when used by general practitioners, and others in the community. The outcome is that children are referred for specialist consultation more rapidly and in cases confirmed as autistic, this has facilitated early treatment.

Additional to the group of 14 major manifestations, three significant sub-groups of behaviour symptoms were detected in the analysis. At present, it is not possible to say what these groupings represent. They may be related to types of illness, or to stages in the course of the condition or to some other, as yet, unappreciated factor. Work on this aspect will proceed when additional staff assistance is available.

For purposes of this report I have only attempted to highlight really vital procedures, ideas and interesting results. Briefly the research method we have chosen is to apply a given treatment and record the results in terms of the child's time responses, skill, including language, achievement and testable intellectual gain. The following hypothesis has been set up: "That the autistic child actively isolates himself from social contact and stimulation because of factors unknown but most probably inherent. (Being unknown, this basic causative factor is not directly amenable to treatment.) The child uses "cut-off" behaviour to maintain his isolation and to achieve self-stimulation."

The result is a developing system of increasingly abnormal behaviours,

many of which are the child's way of adapting to his environment. It will be apparent that treatment, at our present stage of knowledge, can only be directed at this level of organisation of the autistic process. It is also of great interest that such treatment appears highly effective for reversing or halting the autistic process.

The treatment under investigation emphasizes intrusion, by people and by stimulating sensory experiences—always in a social context; bond formation is also emphasized and this is where the mother is taught to play her vital role in the plan; furthermore, it is appreciated that the autistic child does have a very specific language problem as well as major difficulties in learning and special methods have to be employed to help him overcome these handicaps.

In a typical treatment programme the diagnostic assessment is made and then the child and his mother will be admitted to hospital together for several weeks for an intensive treatment period. Most autistic children have severe feeding problems because of their fear of variety in any aspect of life and this hospital period is used both to correct the problem and to begin bond-forming experiences. His mother is taught how to handle the child, what reactions to expect etc. She, in fact, does most of the work under the constant guidance of the therapist.

Following discharge, the child and his mother attend the special centre for autistic children where the programme continues for several more weeks. Then his mother ceases attending and the teacher takes over as the primer person handling the child. Intense language and social training begins and then gradually learning of formal skills is introduced. The final stage of the programme is placement in a normal school or centre appropriate to the child's intellectual capabilities.

It has been our experience that if treatment begins at two-and-a-half years for example, by five years, the child is ready for placement.

We have used movie-sound filming as our main medium for recording, because it is impossible to accurately describe some changes which occur in the child's behaviour as the result of treatment. This film then becomes the source of material for teaching films. Thus far we have produced one half hour colour film which followed the progress of one child from 6 months to 7 years. This film is now distributed internationally by the Sandoz Drug Company and has been translated into five languages.

Considerable interest in our project is being displayed by professional workers in other states but the scope of the programme is severely limited by the small staff allotment. I am the only person employed to work on the project and the results so far achieved have been possible because of the generous and consistent contributions made by colleagues in other departments, notably psychology, speech therapy, occupational therapy and social studies. As well as the graduate assistance given, these departments are now sending undergraduate students for clinical training. This means that a body of improved new graduates will shortly begin to take their place in the community, while an effective treatment for the autistic child is being developed.

The following report is from Mr. J. Job of the Department of Chemical Engineering.

Unless you are a member of an Anti-Development League or an interstate foreigner, you would like to see Queensland "go ahead". By "going ahead" you probably mean more people, more activity, and more material prosperity. To achieve this, there must be an expansion of industrial activity on all fronts, and this inevitably means promoting the growth of secondary industry. If the "heavy" industry based on natural resources is established, then a host of consumer secondary industries spring up to supply the increased population. The problem there is one of deciding which heavy industries can be attracted to Queensland and how this should be done. This is a political, economic and engineering problem of great complexity, and one which demands the time and effort of many sections of the community. Those with executive power are seldom disinterested, while those with an overall view are powerless but to recommend. This University's Chemical Engineering Department has recently entered the fray to help provide an overall view of development and the way it should proceed.

Queensland can be looked upon as an undeveloped region within a more developed country, because, the state essentially provides raw material for the other states and overseas countries, buying in return the manufactured articles. It takes no great vision to see that underdeveloped countries must learn to process these raw materials within their own borders, so making them more valuable. So it is with Queensland. Queensland's raw material assets make familiar reading. We produce or could produce significant quantities of wool, meat, wheat, sorghum, cotton and other large scale agricultural products, coal, bauxite, copper, natural gas, phosphate rock and mineral sands. Not so well known are pyrites, gold, lead, zinc, iron, salt and a host of minor minerals. In a number of these, Queensland could be said to have very significant resources by comparison with other parts of the world. Among these are beef, coal, bauxite and mineral sands.

If you have a natural advantage, the rule is—exploit it. It makes little sense to set up a watchmaking industry in Central Queensland, but one based on our huge coal deposits has at least the basis for success.

When Queensland Alumina Ltd. chose Gladstone for their alumina plant, attention was focussed on Central Queensland as a natural site for heavy process industry. The chief attraction is the hinterland coal which can be mined very cheaply. Cheap coal in the right hands means cheap electric power, and cheap electricity is the key to a whole range of industries. If you can supply raw materials to these industries as well, so much the better. A typical (and complicated) example is an electrolytic chlorine — caustic soda plant. The existing alumina plant is a large potential market for caustic soda that is cheap enough to compete with the imported product, the salt required is available in large quantities from the existing solar evaporation of underground brines, and electricity

could be provided cheaply. But for each ton of caustic soda produced, nearly a ton of chlorine is also produced, for which there is no local market. At this point, a flood of suggestions for using the chlorine demand attention. Gladstone has large deposits of ilmenite in the mineral-bearing sands. Why not use the chloride process for making titanium chloride for export, titanium dioxide pigments or titanium metal itself?

Chlorine could be used to make P.V.C. plastics and chlorinated solvents for export, or it could be simply exported in liquid form in bulk carriers. Of these suggestions, P.V.C. and solvents suffer from the lack of a large local market, and the scale of operation would not be sufficient to permit economic export. Pigment manufacture recycles chlorine and therefore uses very little in the long run, titanium chloride export is an untried technique and requires the disposal of by-product ferrous chloride, and titanium metal manufacture requires large quantities of sodium or magnesium, the manufacture of either of which liberates by-product chlorine itself.

At this stage in the development of the region, the export of chlorine in liquid form would be quite acceptable, for at least it would ensure the economic viability of an industry that provides two very basic chemicals—caustic soda and chlorine, both of which can form the basis of other industries at a later stage.

Surely one of the most difficult problems in resource utilization is centred around our large phosphate rock deposits in Western Queensland.

Phosphate rock itself is a low-value ore, and even when upgraded by

flotation, the remoteness of the deposits puts them at a severe disadvantage compared with the various islands that sell phosphate rock to Australia. One must either reduce the transport cost drastically, or process the rock to a high value product near the mine-site. It has been proposed that unit trains on a special railway, or a slurry pipeline could move the upgraded rock to a port economically. Alternatively, this rock (containing about 16% phosphorus) could be converted to phosphoric acid (about 22% phosphorus) or even to elemental phosphorus itself.

At Mt. Isa, which is not far from some of the phosphate deposits, many tons per day of sulphur are discharged to the air from the copper and zinc roasters. If this were converted to sulphuric acid, it could be used to treat the phosphate rock to make phosphoric acid or superphosphate. Strangely, making superphosphate fertilizer would not represent a transport saving, as it contains only 10% phosphorus.

On the other hand, conversion to elemental phosphorus, the ultimate in upgrading, would require very large quantities of electric power and metallurgical coke, both of which are unavailable in the area except at great expense. It has been suggested that natural gas piped from the deserts of Central Australia could take the place of coke in a suitably designed blast furnace.

You can see why it is still very much a matter of conjecture whether or not we will see a major process industry arise on our lonely western border.

You have heard that Queensland has great potential. That potential

springs almost entirely from our natural resources, and it needs imagination in the executive area to provide the impetus and the climate that will turn the potential into actual development. A major key is the provision of cheap electric power. With it and a little imagination we have the makings of a state that is prosperous in depth. Without we remain as we are now—an outstation and a quarry.

The following is a report of the work being done by Dr. G. Groves of the Department of Pharmacy in conjunction with Mr. D. Robertson of the Physics Department.

The incidence of skin cancer in Australia is exceptionally high. Sun worshippers and those forced through necessity to endure prolonged exposure to the sun are often victims of this malignancy.

Several protective measures may be employed by those individuals who are unwilling, or unable, to limit their exposure to the sun to sensible limits. Amongst these measures are the use of solar protective agents which either reflect and scatter or absorb the ultraviolet rays responsible for sunburn and thus reduce their intensity. These agents are available to the general public incorporated into creams, lotions and oils.

Using an instrument developed in the Department of Physics by Mr. D. Robertson an evaluation of the commercial products presently available is being made. Unlike most testing procedures previously employed for the evaluation of products of this nature,

this instrument enables the product to be tested in its final formulation as it would exist at the time of application. In addition the apparatus enables the operator to test the product in a layer approximately 0.01 mm. in thickness which is the thickness usually left on the skin by the more effective formulations. Previous testing methods of a similar nature usually employ a solution of the cream or lotion in an organic solvent and the results cannot be considered wholly representative of the efficacy of the product. From the results obtained in this study it is hoped to compile a list giving the degree of effectiveness of the commercial products tested. This information should be of great value to dermatologists and others concerned with skins which are sensitive to solar rays.

The chemicals employed in preparations for the prevention of sunburn and other conditions caused by exposure to solar rays are organic compounds capable of absorbing ultraviolet rays in specific areas of the spectrum. Some of these agents absorb only the rays responsible for erythema while others absorb both these rays and also those rays responsible for the tanning process. In some products combinations of agents are employed in order to achieve the desired effect. All of these chemicals can be placed in definite groups according to their chemical composition. The agents are all very reactive compounds such as esters and phenols and possess varying degrees of stability and activity. It is these factors which have not been wholly considered in the formulation of the commercial products which are sold for the prevention of sunburn or to give absolute protection to the skin.

COMMEN. CONCEPTS

Commemoration this year is to be somewhat different from that in the past. We feel that it is time for a re-orientation of aims and forms to produce a more balanced week of celebration in a return to the original concept of Commemoration Week as a tribute to those who were newly graduated. This will involve an extension rather than a curtailment of activities; as well as maintaining the traditional approach of past years, we will be adding balancing activities more in keeping with the original nature of the celebrations. Activities will include:

1. ORPHANS' PICNIC

On the Sunday, 27th April, 1969, a full-scale picnic for children from such places as St. Vincent's Home for Children, Home and Hostel for Boys, and many other children's homes has been organised. Activities will include dances, pony rides, hay rides, fire department displays, etc., and should provide an unusual day for those invited. Anyone wishing to help should contact Rick Sellars at the Union Office.

2. FASHION PARADE

We plan to hold this on the Thursday afternoon in the Refectory at about 4.00 p.m. The entire Parade is being staged by David Jones, compered by Shirley Bushelle. The Refectory has been chosen as a venue as we expect a capacity crowd. Clothes modelled in the parade will be both male and female.

3. SEMINARS

Two seminars along the theme of the "Future of Man in Society" will be held on Tuesday and Thursday evenings in the Refectory:

(i) POLITICS AND SOCIETY

We hope to have here Dr. J. P. Cairns M.H.R., Mr. R. Hawke (A.C.T.U. Industrial Court Advocate and Research Officer), Dr. Frank Knopfmacher (University of Melbourne), Professor Gates (Dept. of Commerce, Uni. of Qld.).

(ii) SCIENCE AND EDUCATION

We hope to have here Professor Harry Messel (Dept. of Physics, Sydney), The Hon. Malcolm Fraser (M.H.R., Minister for Education and Science), Sir McFarlan Burnett (President, Aust. Academy of Sciences).

These people are, as yet, tentative, but more information will be coming forward later.

4. PROCESSION AND CONCERT

The Procession will be held on Saturday again, probably down Queen Street as was the situation last year. There will be basic changes, however, and these will be communicated to the relative Clubs and Societies by the Procession Convener, Mr. Laurence Hawkins.

As the Procession last year was something of an anticlimax, we plan a folk-concert to be held in the Botanic Gardens immediately following the procession. This is meant as somewhere for the students to go when the procession ends, as in years past the procession used to be on the Friday, with the usual activities afterwards. The standard of this year's procession will (we hope) be much higher, as we feel it has been rather drab in the last couple of years.

5. POP FORUM

Held on the Wednesday in the Refectory between 12 and 2 p.m. All the radio stations will be present (4BC, 4BK, 4BH, 4IP) with their leading personalities and 4BH is providing the relevant equipment necessary. Still in the planning stages, and being handled by the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Peter Clarke.

6. TALKATHON

General

In general, the Talkathon (which we are indeed persevering with once again), is concentrating more on presenting students to the public than in providing free publicity for hamming radio and TV personalities. Secondly, there is no fund-raising effort being made in connection with it as previous years have shown that the little that can be raised is certainly not commensurate with the large amount of effort that has to be put into it. Summing up, the Talkathon's only aim this year is to present a cross-section of University students' activities to the general public. Others, such as Col Ryan, may use the opportunity to publicise Commem. Venue

It will be held in the Adelaide Street window of David Jones from midnight to midnight on Tuesday, 29th April, 1969. The opportunity to hold something in the form of pre-Talkathon publicity in the store has been extended to us, and I am investigating this at present.

Host

This year's host is Ken MacDonald, third year Arts (Hons)—Law (Hons), who is a member of Council, and the Talkathon Convener is Rod Hamilton.

7. BLOOD DONATIONS

The Blood Bank will be situated this year on the top floor of the Refectory Extensions and will run from Monday to Thursday. Faculty Societies will once again compete for the HAEMOGLOBIN GOBLET donated by the Medical Society and currently held by the Architects.

8. PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

Organised by the Debating Society and held (we hope) in Parliament House on the Wednesday evening. The standard of debate here is usually very high, and last year more than five hundred (500) people attended.

9. COMMEN. CARNIVAL

Notice—All Students:

All Crafts race, aquatics, spaghetti eating—this, unfortunately, seems to be the limited image associated with Commem. Day in the past. However, Commem. is much wider in its conception than this, seeking to

promote an atmosphere of exuberance and spontaneity.

This Commem. Day will be different, with myriad new activities, and an overall atmosphere of festivity. Tricycle races from City to Campus, flour fights, and much that is traditionally Commem. will highlight the activities of the Carnival in the car park. Peter McConachie is the Convener.

10. COMMEN. REVUE

Unfortunately, plans for this have lapsed for want of a venue. It was originally intended to have a combination of all dramatic groups on campus put on a Revue under the direction of Willie Young, but this hope has not been realised. Very early planning is necessary on this one.

This is a very brief run down on the activities planned—Many more will appear spontaneously during the week, and much advertising will be in evidence all around that time.

Respectfully submitted,

Colin Ryan

CHAIRMAN, COMMEN. COMMITTEE
UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND UNION

Plans are already underway for the Vet. School's third Gymkhana in June. In this event the Vets., as an integral part of the university, make their greatest combined effort on behalf of Society, raising money for the Guide Dog Association. Several of these dogs are patients at the Vet. School Clinic; this gives students a special insight into the meaning they have in their owner's lives, giving them the freedom and independence which is a basic need of every individual. The gymkhana, however, is a function of the whole University, and the interest of every student is needed for a full success.

Much has been said about new methods of improving transport systems, especially those in the U.S.A., Great Britain and Europe. However, many designers tend to concentrate their efforts on improving the maximum speed of a single type of vehicle, e.g. aeroplane, train, bus or car when these maximum speeds often have little effect on the total time of a journey due to delays such as experienced at airports, in heavy traffic, and due to inconvenient timetables.

These delays occur at the interfaces between transport systems since each of our transport systems is specialised, that is, only suitable for a particular set of circumstances. If, rather, we had a method of transport which had advantages of most of our present methods of transport, then there would be a great saving of time and its use. petrol engines or electric engines (for the cities) could be conveniently driven to a highway or road sufficiently used to justify the construction of a monorail for which the vehicles are constructed. Then these vehicles would be driven automatically (under computer control) and at high speed to their destination (or very close to it) with no further delay. Thus traffic jams, airport delays, waits for buses, trains, and trams would be avoided.

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ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

A PROBLEM FOR QUEENSLAND

In Australia today we have started on a path towards a crisis situation in regard to the pollution of our rivers, streams, and inshore areas. Although Queensland is not the most highly industrialized state in the Commonwealth, the industries in this state have a relatively high pollution potential. Industries such as the sugar industry, meatworks, tanneries, and distilleries produce large quantities of animal and vegetable wastes which have a high pollution capacity. Already extensive damage to the aquatic environment has occurred. Since industry is expanding, it is expected that damage will increase and the areas affected will expand if action is not taken.

During the last fifty years the expansion and diversification of primary and secondary industry coupled with the concurrent population explosion has caused a dramatic increase in the volume and complexity of our waste products. Many of these are hopelessly discharged into the air or aquatic areas where they are supposedly diluted to insignificance and thence disappear. Unfortunately major problems have arisen. For example, in the United States, streams are stripped of all but the hardiest forms of life for hundreds of miles and the Great Lakes are fouled on a grand scale.

Due mainly to animal and vegetable wastes, the dissolved oxygen content of many streams in Queensland has been reduced to a level which will not satisfactorily support aquatic life. Streams affected include the Brisbane, Bremer, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin rivers. Massive "fish kills" have occurred in North Queensland streams in the last two years resulting in dead fish piling up along miles of river banks and adjacent sea-shores.

The effect pollution from the mainland has on the closely adjacent areas of the Great Barrier Reef is not fully known, but one theory explaining the plague of the Crown of Thorns starfish, suggests that agricultural wastes are implicated. However, there can be no doubt that oil drilling on the Great Barrier Reef represents a massive pollution threat. From the Bass Strait natural gas

"blow-out" and the Santa Barbara incident as well as others, it is quite clear that present oil drilling technology cannot prevent oil spillages. It is also obvious from the debacle at Santa Barbara that present measures to clean up oil slicks cannot cope with large slicks in open waters.

The poisonous effects of oil on forms of marine life and birds are well documented in scientific literature. The effects on coral itself have not yet been accurately determined. However, the Barrier Reef must be considered as a dynamic system essential parts of which are fish, crustacea, and the like. Damage to one part may have far reaching detrimental effects.

Repeated oil spillage incidents involving oil handling installations have occurred in the Brisbane area in the last two years. In one case, thousands of fish were destroyed and in another, bathing beaches were contaminated with large quantities of viscous black oil.

Travelling around Brisbane one can see that many of our local streams are periodically coated with a layer of foam. This is most probably due to detergents used in the home. These substances are highly toxic to aquatic life but recently less damaging types have been developed. These are widely used in overseas countries but as yet no effective moves have been made to change to these in Australia.

Insecticides, mining wastes, chemical industry wastes, etcetera, are all pollutants of considerable importance. In fact, it has been suggested that no creature on Earth is free of insecticide residues in its fatty tissues. One medical authority at the Mayo Clinic in California said that he believed that deaths caused by trace quantities of petrochemicals and insecticides now exceeded those caused by motor vehicles. This appears an extreme point of view but many insecticides have been shown to be cancer inducing.

The recent announcement by the Commonwealth Government that it wished to sponsor construction of nuclear power stations raises the prospect of radioactive contamination. Overseas power stations have

developed unexpected faults resulting in the release of considerable quantities of radioactive substances. To embark on these projects without proper monitoring facilities to check levels of radioactivity occurring or accumulating in the environment would be a hazardous venture.

With the growing magnitude of the problem, larger numbers of people are becoming aware of water pollution. Riverside residents see "fish kills", people merely carrying out their everyday business cross creeks covered with foam, boat owners have boats and tackle damaged and some unfortunate individuals live in an environment in which the atmosphere contains the strong unpleasant odour of hydrogen sulphide from polluted creeks. Reduced working hours and increased wages allow a great many of our citizens to participate in fishing, swimming and other aquatic sports. However, near our large population centres water pollution is fouling swimming and boating areas and converting marine areas into aquatic deserts. Thus although technology is providing man with an unprecedented freedom from want, its thoughtless application may destroy his environment.

In Queensland and in many areas in Australia, the control of industrial discharges into streams is exercised by a variety of local and state bodies. Legislation exists but is fragmentary in nature being distributed among a variety of Parliamentary Acts. Such legislation is usually framed to give maximum encouragement to industry and has little regard for the long term destructive effects of industrial wastes.

When much of the present pollution control legislation was conceived employment, food, housing, etcetera, were issues of major social importance. The maintenance of the quality of our environment was regarded as of minor importance. Today the situation is changed, the material necessities of life are readily available. Now our citizens require a favourable environment to enjoy the fruits of modern technology.

Legislation and authority in the United States although advanced, still cannot cope with the enormity

of the problem, and we can learn from their experiences. Generalizing, it would appear that the legislation invariably suffers from the problem of too little too late. However, in many cases in the United States, the introduction of strong legislation at a late stage has required industry to spend huge sums of money on pollution control. Many industries find it cheaper to hire teams of legal action than to install pollution control plants. Utilizing this experience, we can prevent such a situation arising in Australia.

The Commonwealth Government has recognized that there is a water pollution problem by forming a Senate Select Committee to conduct hearings into the matter. It is from here that action should start. Immediate action is imperative to allow industry the maximum time to prepare plans for control plants and the opportunity to spread costs over a number of years.

A Commonwealth Pollution Control Authority should be formed having as its main functions research and the formulation of model legislation for State Authorities to follow. The implementation of such legislation should be invested in the State bodies.

Typically, the pollution problem only receives widespread public attention when huge numbers of dead fish pile up in some affected area. Usually a slow continuous lower level of pollution over a period of years has a far greater effect. Here we are given no dramatic warning, just a slow but steady reduction in wildlife from year to year. The final result may be reversible only with great difficulty and expense. We have an excellent opportunity to observe the effects of unbridled pollution in many heavily populated countries overseas. At this stage of our development, with a relatively light density of population and industry, we can save the greater part of our wildlife from this insidious danger if we take forceful intelligent action now.



BENJAMIN

Director, Michel Delville.

HERE WE GO ROUND THE MULBERRY BUSH

Director, Clive Donner.

"Nudity is not in itself objectionable and it might even have an artistic function in a film of quality"

Thus spoke the Legion of Decency in 1965, strangely whilst conferring a "Condemned" rating on *The Pawnbroker* for its nudity. Two recent films both concerning the sexual education of a seventeen year old boy have extensive nude sequences, but where one uses them intelligently for maximum effect, in the other they seem pointless and uncomfortable. Benjamin is a far quicker learner than the young hero in *HERE WE GO ROUND THE MULBERRY BUSH*. Perhaps it is because he has a bevy of extremely interested teachers ranging from his aunt, the Comtesse de Villandry, her lover Philippe, and their neighbour, Mme. de Chartres, right down to the chambermaids.

An innocent who has been brought up in a cloistered atmosphere by his tutor, Benjamin is suddenly caught up in the full swing of 18th century chateau life. He learns all the complexities and refinements of love from the rough and tumble in the hay to voyeurism and masochism. Contrary to the publicity blurb and despite the almost off hand way breasts keep popping out of tight 18th century bodices, this film is not a French *TOM JONES*; it is not in any way picaresque or panoramic, restricting itself to a chateau and gardens and a dozen or so characters over a short period. It has not the good natured uproarious vulgarity and strong sensual tones of *TOM JONES*. Delville paints in pastels what Richardson painted with heavy *chiaroscuro*.

BENJAMIN demands a certain suspension of disbelief but succeeds with its self-imposed restrictions. When I first saw this film in Sydney last year, I gave it a one star rating for its supposed superficiality, but on a second viewing, taking note of the fine performances from all actors, the stylish direction and witty though artificial sense of period, I find it rates nearer three stars. One of the film's prettiest conceits is Catherine Deneuve as a supposed Ingénue kept locked up in a tower by her old duenna—a parallel with the part played by Marina Vlady in Delville's earlier *ADORABLE MENTEUSE*, of a girl who prefers telling lies to telling the truth because it demands a greater creative intelligence. Recommended as a good escape.

Clive (**WHAT'S NEW PUSSYCAT?**) Donner has produced a highly unsuccessful concoction in *HERE WE GO ROUND THE MULBERRY BUSH*. A cert for the teenybopper market, this one shows the road to sexual maturity for Jamie, an English Schoolboy—another British realist movie (only middle-class this time) with fantasy

sequence a' la "Clever Dick" Lester thrown in to relieve the tedium. *What's New Pussy-cat?*, while hardly a masterpiece, had Peter Sellers, Goon humour and a really swinging sound track. This film has none of these. The young people are easy on the eye and convincing in their attempts to solve their problems, but why is the whole so profusely sprinkled with the coarsest of British humour? I fail to see what is so excruciatingly funny in finding a condom in the drawer at home, in being told that asparagus is an aphrodisiac or that a good hot bath is a sure method of inducing temporary male sterility. The nude bathing scene left the viewers (and I suspect, the participants) quite cold and was singularly pointless. The dream sequences, though striking in themselves fit awkwardly into the whole. Here we have what is basically another triste piece of "British realism". 1960s variety, with absurdly gay 1920s style inserts—a sort of *LONELINESS OF THE LONG DISTANCE RUNNER* intercut with selections from *JULIET OF THE SPIRITS*.

HERE WE GO ROUND THE MULBERRY BUSH is a patchwork not a film.

HERE WE GO ROUND THE MULBERRY BUSH

ANOTHER VIEW

Flotsom gas rainbows sprinkle with humour and young catch. Bounce with Traffic background like "Graduate". Excellent and most enjoyable film.

M.J.K.



Barry Evans and Judy Geeson camp it up in the wilds in *HERE WE GO ROUND THE MULBERRY BUSH*.

"SIC TRANSIT GLORIA CINEMAE..."

THE SHOES OF THE FISHERMAN

Director: Michael Anderson

Kiril Lakota, a obscure Russian Archbishop, a political prisoner in Siberia for 20 years and almost forgotten by Rome, is suddenly released under a deal made between the Vatican and the Kremlin. Created a cardinal by the old dying Pope he is unexpectedly elected to the chair of Peter by his fellow cardinals.

On the surface, a not implausible tale, the political advantages of having a Russian Pope not being inconsiderable, especially in the light of the advances made by John XXIII to the Eastern Orthodox Churches.

The producer, George England, has assembled in the film a formidable number of outstanding actors including Anthony Quinn, Oskar Werner, Leo McKern, Vittorio de Sica, Laurence Olivier and John Gielgud, most of whom do well under the circumstances. I say "under the circumstances", because the whole work is so ponderous and creeps along with such antiquated pomp and ceremony worthy of the Roman Circa itself, that the performers become mere figures in the crowd. Oskar Werner is badly cast as the priest-scientist with theological difficulties. His innocent, child-like manner is hardly that of a potential Luther. Anthony Quinn, the strong man of *LA STRADA* and *ZORBA THE GREEK* seems unhappily constrained in his role of Pope Kiril I. One may pass over the pedestrian dialogue, the film's inordinate length and the irritating sub-plot of wooden David Janssen and his marital problems, as unworthy of any further comment.

This film has a subject and setting fully equivalent



Future Pope Kiril I leaving for the Vatican after a prolonged visit to Siberia, in *THE SHOES OF THE FISHERMAN*.

to that chosen by Eisenstein for his final masterpiece. Whereas Eisenstein in *IVAN THE TERRIBLE* overcomes the difficulties of presenting a man laden with the responsibility of the world by building the figure of the tsar larger than life and incorporating ritualistic and traditional elements to form a stylised whole, Anderson's Pope never emerges convincingly as a spiritual leader of millions. Eisenstein's *IVAN* justified his claim to power with the famous "Two Roms have fallen, Moscow is the third Rome"; Anderson similarly has his characters repeat to Pope Kiril: "Tu es Petrus" (you are Peter) but there is never any convincing attempt to back this up by reference to the history of the Papacy, though this is obviously what the director has in mind—as, for example, when Kiril is called on by Kamenev, the Premier of Russia to assist in de-fusing the Russo-Chinese situation.

The film, then, emerges as an inexcusably superficial treatment of a Grand Theme. This, of course, will not prevent many people from enjoying it immensely. To be fair, you certainly get your money's worth of High Baroque scenery, that is if you happen (as I do) to like High Baroque.

IF YOU HAVE MANAGED TO GET TO THE END OF THIS REVIEW, you may be interested to know that Metro are offering to students, for this film only a SPECIAL CONCESSION OF 35 CENTS OFF. Do not confuse this with the usual Metro concession of 25 cents. Inquire from Bill Mahoney, (Union Theatre Concession Officer) or at Union Office.

GUIDE TO THE MONTH'S FILMS

AVALON: LOVE AT TWENTY ***
(Saturday 19th April)

ASTOR: FOURTH BRISBANE FILM FESTIVAL ****
(May 2nd-5th)

CARLTON: THE BIG GUNDOWN

EL DORADO: BENJAMIN ***

FORUM: FUNNY GIRL *

GEORGE: BEN HUR (70mm.) *

LIDO: THE RIGHT TO BE BORN *

METRO: THE SHOES OF THE FISHERMAN **

ODEON: AGE OF CONSENT **

PARIS: STAR! **

REGENCY: LADY IN CEMENT

TOWN: THE FOX ***

WINTERGARDEN: DUFFY

SEMPER'S RATINGS

**** MASTERPIECE.

*** DEFINITELY SEE THIS ONE.

** WORTH A LOOK.

* ONLY IF YOU HAVE TO.



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CLEAVAGE POWER

Lady Chatterley Lives!

CLIVE DONNER'S Film of

"HERE WE GO ROUND THE MULBERRY BUSH"

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Screenplay by HUNTER DAVIES From his novel

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CELLAR MISER

Against the dictates of common sense Cellermiser launches into this issue with an apology for the gross errors contained in the last column; namely Mildara Dry sherry, not Mildura, Grand Cordon brandy not Corton, and Irish Mist, not Mint. Somebody must have been under the influence.

Now onto brighter things: With the ball season not too far off, Cellermiser would like to suggest one or two little delights for pre-ball parties. Drinkies ... an effective (and I mean effective) cocktail is the Champagne Cocktail, sometime known as a Rajah's Peg.

Instructions for use: take a champagne glass and wipe the inside with a quarter of lemon, being carefull not to leave any visible remains of the perfunctory visit of the fruit. Next place one loaf of sugar in the glass and touch the loaf with one drop of Angostura Bitters. Now add a jigger of brandy and top up with champagne. Very effective. (Unfortunately, one tends to forget about the ball after two or three of these splendid drinks.) Remember, all these ingredients except the Bitters can be bought cheaply. The brandy need not be a good one, and the champagne would be very little more than two dollars, if that. Yaldara, Gala Spumanti, and Kaiser Stuhl are all good enough to use in mixed drinks and are in this price range.

On the food side of pre-ball party hints, Cellermiser suggests a simple but extremely tasty dip. (And a dip which will not pickle your tongue or leave little bits of chive on your teeth.) Buy an avocado pear, skin and seed it, then beat it to a pulp, plop the pulp in a bowl handy to some jatz or plaza biscuits. One can beef the delicate flavour of this noble fruit with a squeeze of lemon, a very gently squeeze of garlic or onion and a touch of salt and pepper.

Another handy dip which would appeal to more palates than the avocado one is a mixture of crushed pineapple (tinned variety) and cream cheese beaten together without cruelty, and served with the usual biscuits. Remember that some food must always be served with cocktails, or as an accompaniment to any drinks (even beer). (This is a neglected courtoisie in this country towards guests). It promotes a more congenial atmosphere and renders the arrival of alcohol in the stomach less of a traumatic experience, particularly for those of your guests who have rushed to your party without eating.

One more hint, avoid the teetotaler and "I have a very delicate stomach" - type guests. They are impossible bores at all times and make the duties of the host or hostess onerous instead of a pleasure. Happy eating and drinking until next issue.

The Cellermiser.

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Tony Melius.

Contributors:

Sid Kidman

Chris Berger

Bruce Dickson

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Ephemerality

Commem. edition

May 2nd

No copy

May 12 edition

Copy invited

M.J.K.



YOUNG YETI THEATRE

It's a Chocolate World, now finished, was written by Melbourne author Barry Oakley and found by Miss Hanger of the English Dept. to whom the theatre is indebted for this brilliantly witty comedy directed by Bill Weir.

Playreadings are held by the theatre every fourth Sunday at 8 p.m. (next 27th April) at the Open Door in Turbot Street. These are modern, fast, funny plays by local authors.

DRAMSOC

A Slight Ache and *The Lesson* were not sharp enough to convey the essence of the absurd. The scattering of the scenes through the auditorium in a "Slight Ache" was not effective and tended to jar the flow of the difficult Pinter dialogue. Of the two, "The Lesson" was the more successful but it was not as difficult a play. Dennis Galligan and Margaret Robertson gave outstanding performances.

Classical Stuff seems now to have more Dramsoc participation than was at first apparent.

ARTS THEATRE

Speaking of Murder is an old play that didn't have much class when it was written. An experienced and competent cast seem to be struggling with this dated piece.

The Miracle Plays are directed by Yvonne Hooper, Jim Martin and Jack Hollingsworth but seem to contain a less experienced cast. They have a limited appeal but for those who are interested in this type of play, the selection will provide interesting entertainment.

Sergeant Musgraves Dance directed by Bill Pepper opens May 2nd and should be one of the big productions of the year.

TWELFTH NIGHT

A Lily in Little India (which has now finished) was a brilliant modern English play with delicately balanced quantities of humour, sentiment and behaviour study, excellently directed by Bill Pepper. Beverley Langford played her role, a gem for an actress, with great strength. *If there weren't any Blacks you'd have to invent them* and *Norm and Ahmed* (a Sydney play) follow and promise to have the same style as "Little India".

ARTS COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA (Qld. Division)

Now touring the Young Elizabethans with excerpts from *King Lear*, *Merchant of Venice* and *Words and Music*. But one of the biggest things happening at the moment is the Queensland Arts Council Opera Company which has a wholly Queensland professional cast touring "More Adventures of Rita and Dita" by Queenslander Colin Brumby and the first Australian production of Bizet's "The Prince who Couldn't Laugh". Designed for schoolchildren it is performed in the round and the children are asked to join in singing making their introduction to theatre exciting and valuable.

REPERTORY

Billy Liar opening April 10th is the one play that would draw Ian Austin away from his now-in-production television series. It's a fairly recent English play about a boy whose life revolves around his daydreams.

COLLEGE PLAYERS

The Merchant of Venice case have now begun their tour of Queensland country towns. This professional standard production directed by Brian Mason develops a brilliant communication with the youthful audiences.

At the same time they have just begun a bracket of one act plays, one of which is directed by Bill Pepper who seems to be doing the rounds of the theatres.

UBU PRESENTS :-
JONAS MEKAS'

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THE BRIG

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WEDNESDAY 16TH APRIL

ONE NIGHT ONLY AT 8 P.M.

ASTOR CINEMA NEW FARM



Dears, how positively brilliant!!! Mother Kelly has just asked me to write this shrieky column for all you gay swingers on campus. Well, I know you're all familiar with the old "In" and "Out" routine (well, really, dahl, you know I didn't mean that at all), but I thought we might trot out the same old dreary thing with an added kink or two, as it were. Now today's question is: HOW WITH-IT ARE YOU IN THE GAY WORLD?

Now let's see: Biafran babies and Save the Barrier Reef are obviously OUT, Aboriginal Rights and Kath Walker for Parliament are definitely IN.

SEMPER FLOREAT is IN at the moment but will be going out soon. Michael Kelly is very much IN. "The Boys in the Band" and

"America Hurrah" are way OUT, but "Hair" is right IN. College Players are OUT, Dramsoc is neither IN nor OUT, but alive and living on the Sepik River, and anything by Young Yeti is very much IN. The Trust's "Madam Butterfly" is OUT, "The Masked Ball" and "The School for Fathers" are IN (the latter more so). The Queensland Light Opera Company is awfully OUT, and A.B.C. Youth Concerts are so passe they will be IN in two years.

Listening to the music from "2001" while stoned is going OUT, as are junkies who take the money and don't deliver.

Channel 9 is OUT by public demand and Channel 2 is IN (God knows why). Bernard King is OUT; Bob Wensley is OUT, George Burkitt briefly IN (but only for the moment).

Blow-ups of Che and Beethoven have had it whilst pin-ups of Trudeau, Bogart, Harlow and Peter Clarke are considered the thing.

Genesis posters were OUT long ago; 1920 Expressionist Theatre sets are IN if you have a large living-room - they are definitely OUT for attics and toilets, sorry - lavatories.

Beauty is OUT, Image is very thing. Beads, white shoes, Nehru jackets, polo neck dinner shirts and moustaches are OUT, culottes, velvet evening gear, curly hair for men, long styled hair and moustaches for women are IN. Mouche and Smirnoff are OUT, Veruschka and Dubonnet are IN.

Foco, beads and Student Guerrilla are OUT, the National Disco is IN (but the National is OUT). High Camp, closed parties and vamps are IN; molls, Low Camp, trizzing and doing the Beats survives only in South Brisbane. Parties in Spring Hill and New Farm are OUT, those at Petrie Terrace are IN.

Knocking Yanks and being blase about the Beatles is OUT, knocking the Yankee Dollar and superannuated Folkies is IN.

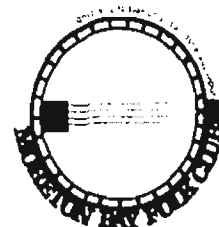
The Duckess of Kent has at last gone OUT while Prince

Charming is quite IN (esp. since he appeared on stage).

The Mamas and Papas are OUT, Mamma Cass is IN; so are mixed marriages. Flagellation, Marat/Sade and Theatre of Cruelty are going OUT, Enid Blyton is still IN, Walt Disney is coming IN.

Well, dears, it was a lovely Easter, wasn't it? I hope you all went down the Coast and did your thing. Inspired by that lovely painting of Renoir's (there is a copy of it in the Editor's office) I spent most of the time having Lunch on the Grass. Brilliant, no?

Inky
See you next issue!



MORETON BAY
FOLK CLUB
Y.W.C.A.,
ADELAIDE ST.
(Opp. Piccadilly Arcade)
8 p.m. EVERY FRIDAY

EVERYTHING BUT THE POSTERS



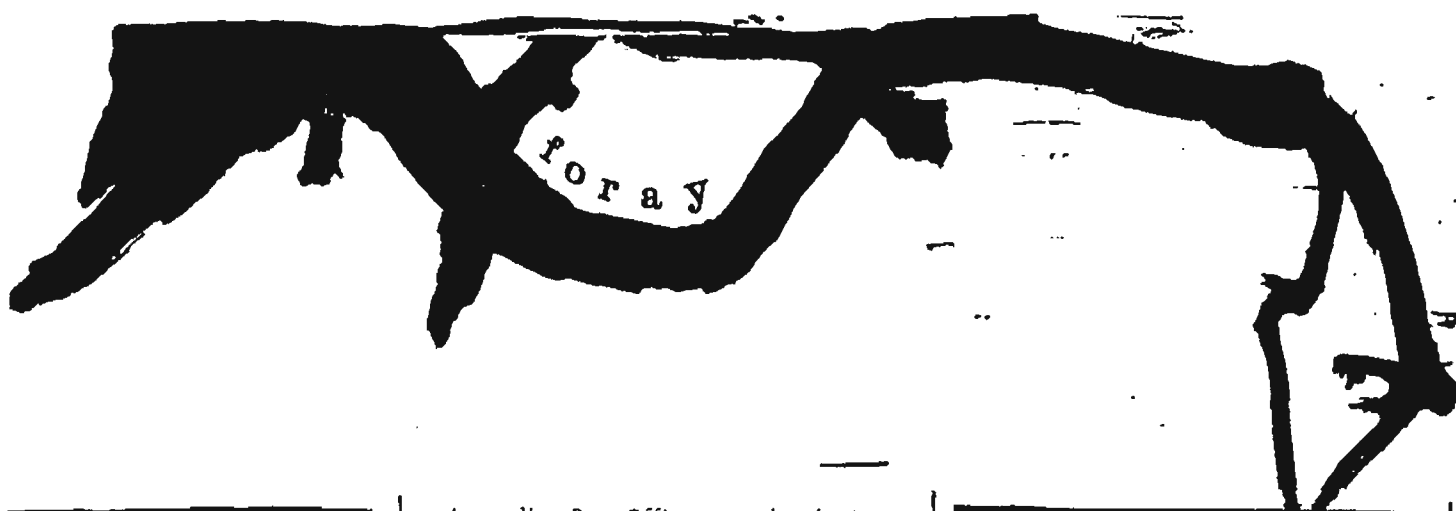
SVETLANA
20 LETTERS TO A
FRIEND

MCLUHAN
HOT & COOL

PELICAN
IMPERIALCHINA

PENGUN
SCIENCE SURVEY
1968

UN BOOK SHOP ST LUCIA



THE BOX

All box viewers must be nearly wetting themselves in excited anticipation of the guests soon to appear on "BEAT THE MESS". Overheard the Chairman Sleepfeel will soon be interviewing the world-renowned inventor of the RECIPROCATING SHUTTLE-COCK MACHINE... Mr. Raising Raisins.

Union Theatre has finally been approved by Cabinet and construction will commence in the near future.

GAY?

This year the trend is towards camps, but have yet to see an act capable of beating that seen during the Xmas Vacation. I am speaking of this year's NEUMAN CAMP held at Tallebudgera National Fitness CAMP. The entertainment was at its best - heterosexual nude swimming in the surf technicolor yawns in the sand dunes, kleptomaniacs in the kitchens, born-ication in the funks.....

Mr. Raising Raisins, now in the twilight of his career, predicted last night that the advent of the RECIPROCATING SHUTTLE-COCK MACHINE would revolutionize the national approach to sex. In a forthright statement issued exclusively to Qld. Country Life & Semper Floreat, "Raiz" said, "The fires of Australian desire will no longer be quenched in the public bars of the virgin never-never. Mr. Raisins, now in the limelight of his career, triumphantly said, "The reciprocating Shuttle-Cock Machine has come to replace Handy Handy as the housewives best friend".

PIGS

Ever bothered to enquire why there are always three cops in all Queensland patrol cars - Inside information tells me that the reason for this is that one cop can read but can't write; one can write but can't read; and the other is there to keep an eye on the intellectuals in the force.

N.L.F.

P.O. BOX 77

The reaction towards Semper's feature story in the last issue (i. e. on the establishment of an Australian N. L. F. Mission. This Mission will be recruiting volunteers for a civil aid force which would rebuild Vietnam in the post war period), has been one of laughing it off as another publicity stunt or complete disbelief. However the individuals involved assure me they are dead serious, and are seeking to enlist the aid of any interested Australians who are sincerely concerned about our country's immoral and unjust involvement in that area.

This is an individual column and does not relate to editorial policy.

Australian Post Office exposing its true authoritarian nature lately. Already four Newsletters (FOCO, Labor Club, S. D. A., and Newman who use the cheap postage rates) have been threatened with deregistration. The words not openly used appear to be "subversive organisation" however violations of the regulations and other technicalities are the excuses being employed.

HITLER YOUTH

A little-known military exercise eventuated at the Regiment's first meeting for the year. Seems reliable sources had forecast an attack on the Regiment by a radical student group. Precautions taken over this serious threat to the national security included the stationing of guards at all gates with all other reserve forces on constant alert... La test reports were that after the battle, 300 enemy shadows and one toad had been killed with only light casualties suffered by the Regiment. Four captured deserters were later court-martialed for cowardice in the face of no enemy.

To make use of an old joke, the guests and otherwise of a party recently held in a house overlooking the University Regiment grounds, truly had a smashing time. Viz. \$300 worth of Army windows - broken by bottles and stones.

BOILED SWEETS?

Heard that an investigation is being made at present to find out if C. A. S. (Contemporary Arts Society) is really about to make its fifth million dollars.

A recent report in that hallowed national Daily the "Once Daily Australian" reported that the Reciprocating Shuttle-Cock Machine had replaced wool as Australia's largest single money earner. Columnist - Lack-Mungo expressed the economic situation in these elegant words, "Australia now rides on the back of the reciprocating Shuttle-Cock Machine". Mr. - Lack-Mungo further paid tribute to the nationalistic spirit of the inventor & manufacturer Mr. Raising Raisins, known affectionately throughout the country as Raiz.

BURNING DESIRE

Hear about the fellow who went berserk with two university fire extinguishers recently - sprayed two gentlemen in suits and the coffee shop lady before controlling himself. Problem was - none of them were on fire. (WORK, THE CURSE OF THE DRINKING CLASS)

PUBS & POTS

The Manager at the Regatta is as popular as ever after evicting (with threats of police action) a group of guitar playing folk singers during the extremely successful Moreton Bay Folk Festival. Whatever happened to the good old days when we all sang along around the juke box. (WOULD THE OWNER OF LICENCE NUMBER LSD-696 SHIFT HIS CAR, AS IT IS BLOCKING THE DRIVEWAY!!!)

Another regular at the Regatta recently hit by flying 10oz. glass in the lounge - must have really upset the GIRL who threw it.

The only intelligent comments from Pacesetter Alf following his return from England were in relation to the establishment of a campus pub. (VOTE 1, NUCIFORA FOR IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT)

Remember when everybody used to dress for the theatre - including the actors? (HAIR - HAIR - HAIR - HAIR)

DRUNKEN FORAY

Suggested reason for Labor Club President's resignation (who at the time was in the limelight of his career), was that the weekly payments from China had completely ceased. (Maybe he should have tried the Unions.)

MEET THE REGISTRAR

Any budding young capitalists with a little imagination could have a very lucrative business on their hands viz. trading in forged "A" stickers for use on Circular Drive. Enterprising student (going under the code name "FONS" for tax reasons) has already attempted same and suffered the consequences.

SUK BOK !

ENGINEERS PRESENT
SWING '69

Admission \$1.00 single....
Tickets at Union Shop or
at the door...

HEY BABY!

TWO DANCES!

SWING: STATESMEN

Fri. 18th April
union buildings, uni.

liquid refreshments in ready supply.

coffee lounges.

POP: FINE

Second Australian Universities
ARTS FESTIVAL...

May Vac.....Melbourne

jazz-drama-poetry-dancing-art

Literature&Photo Competn.

For Info.- contact UNION
Office, N.U.A.U.S.,C&S's.

卐 卐 卐 卐 卐 卐

BEEN or BEING CONSCRIPTED?

plan ahead & contact:

LABOR CLUB CONSCRIPTION

COMMITTEE P.O. BOX 77

Brisbane University.

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Reviews:



The love-rock musical "HAIR", which finally made Broadway, has suffered from criticism almost from the point of its conception. At least the Australian public is allowed to judge for itself. RCA has released the musical soundtrack recorded by the original Broadway cast. I have made my judgement: "Hair" is the most relevant musical so far produced. It is vibrant, alive, subtle, yet emphatic with criticism for "the world" where criticism is due. IT IS THE BEST ALBUM I HAVE HEARD THIS YEAR. RCA are to be congratulated on Hair's release with complete and unexpurgated lyrics.

"This is the age of Aquarius" (the symbol of peace and love for fellow man) go the lyrics of "Aquarius", the opening track, followed by the "Donna"/"Hashish" medley: "Once upon a time I was looking for Donna, a 16 year old virgin". "Sodomy" tells us "masturbation can be fun", while "Coloured Spade" is composed entirely of slang negro names strung together to form a song. Satire becomes vicious with the "Initials" song - initials such as "LBJ, LSD, CIA, FBI, etc.", while the title track tries to justify long hair: "Mary loved her Son, why can't my mother love me?" "Frank Mills" is a teeny-bopper lament, while "Be-In" is almost a hippy theme-song which begins of course with the chant "Hare Krishna". "Abie Baby" contains such cultured lines as "Mother-f... king hater of the slaves" and "S...t, I'm not dyin' for no white man". Probably the best tracks on the album are "Flesh Failure" and the medley "Ain't Got No -- I Got Life", which have been recorded by Anthony and the Imperials and Nina Simone respectively. Such is the quality of the cast that even Nina Simone's isn't greatly superior to the original. There are a great many very excellent tracks such as "Lost in Space", "Black Boys-White Boys", etc., which combine to give a total listening-time for the album of about 55 minutes --- good value. An Australian cast has also started rehearsing and the lead has been offered to Ronnie Burns, who, if he accepts, will appear nude for about 20 seconds. Wonder what his image with the 12 year-olds will be like then?

Record supplied by R. C. A. ***** Available ISO 1150

ALSO RECEIVED FOR REVIEW "SOULFUL STRUT" by YOUNG HOLT UNLIMITED *** Consistently high standard Instrumental LP. Contains "Take Care of your Homework" and "Ain't No Love". Young Holt's latest successes in the U. S. A. which even surpass "Soulful Strut", their Australian hit for listenability. Released soon by Festival on the Coral label.

"ELECTRIC LADYLAND" by JIMI HENDRIX. *** This is the first Hendrix album I would urge anyone to buy. Contains successful singles "All along the Watchtower" and "Burning of the Midnight Lamp". Best track is "Voodoo Child" which occurs twice on the album in 15 and 8 minute tracks. Organ on this track handled by Steve Winwood of Spencer Davis' and Traffic fame. Very good. A double album well worth its double price. Record supplied by Phonogram Recordings. Available on Polydor International.

M.G.K.

SEMPER RATINGS
*** Amust for all record collectors
** Recommended listening
* If you must
* YUUUK

NOTICE

National U this year is to include feature articles, letters, and cartoons. Any student or staff member wishing to contribute is more than welcome. Contributions may be on any subject relevant to Student Life, but should have a national application. Copy may be addressed to me and left in Union or NUAUS office. Start writing now! David Russell, National U Correspondent.

FREEDOM, RELIGION, AND THE STATE

Sir,
I write with regard to the article "Freedom, Religion and the State" which appeared in the last issue of Semper Floreat. Firstly, I should like to clarify the aims of the protest mentioned by the Semper writer. We were not opposed to the appointment of military chaplains as personal counsellors to the members of the Armed Forces, or to the new appointee (whom I regard as a fine and reasonable man). However we were concerned about the Christian laity, most of whom never consider the issue of Christianity and war. Our objective was to pose this question to the members of the congregation in a direct attempt to stimulate the people to think seriously about this issue. It did not bother us that they might then reach a different conclusion to ourselves -- our main concern was that they should recognize the issue of Christianity and war and think it through.

Secondly, I should like to state that the Church received us with an open attitude not suggested in the Semper article. I certainly met with no hostility from the people to whom I had time to offer one of the leaflets (which were hand-written and merely contained questions relating to Christianity and war.) Even those who stated that they believed war to be necessary, received me in an amicable manner. The clergy are also to be congratulated for the tolerance they displayed. The minister who preached the sermon on the occasion (Park, of Toowong) told me later that he saw no objection in anything that we had done and that he would not have minded if we had interrupted his sermon to debate with him. However, no marks at all for tolerance go to the gentleman from the Special Branch who rudely accosted me in the foyer of the church after the service was over and repeatedly threatened to remove me from the premises and finally to arrest me. This gentleman had no authority for his actions whatsoever. The minister in charge of the service, the Minister of St. Andrew's Church, and the Clerk of the governing body of St. Andrew's have assured me that no authorization was given to the police to interfere in this way. They said that the Church did not invite the police and suggested that they were only there as a matter of routine because of the attendance of top military personnel at the service. Only one Church official spoke to me, while I was engaged in my activities. This was in the middle of the confrontation with the Special Branch man in the foyer of the church. He tried to reconcile the matter by suggesting to me that I should really have asked permission from the church before handing out any material. However, he did not ask me to cease distribution or to leave the church building, nor did he offer any encouragement to the policeman to continue in his effort to force me to leave. Finally, there are some important points I should like to bring to your attention. By interfering with my activities within the Church the policeman was acting outside his authority. This interference also prevented me from operating within the law, as by this time the congregation had gone out to the footpath where distribution of the leaflets without a permit was illegal. Although I introduced myself to each person I approached on the footpath, and asked them if they would like a leaflet, I was booked for my actions by the other policeman present. I have since been charged with an offence under the Traffic Act, which I understand was formed to facilitate the free flow of traffic. In this case it is ridiculous to suggest that the handing out of a leaf-

let on the footpath at the corner of Ann and Creek Streets on a Sunday morning was creating any sort of obstruction to traffic. If it weren't for the churches, Ann St., would be almost deserted on a Sunday morning. The civil liberties issue has died down in the past 18 months, which is most unfortunate, as this case illustrates the fact that the Traffic Regulations are still being used quite blatantly for the suppression of free speech in this state

Barbara Gayler
(Arts/Social Studies V).

ON-CAMPUS TYPING

QUASA OFFICE
4th Floor Tower

71-1264

Epistulae

CONTRACEPTIVE VENDING MACHINES ON CAMPUS

Mr Holyoake and his N.Z. cabinet apparently consider that their legs are being pulled by students who want a contraceptive vending machine on campus. His lack of insight into this proposal is appalling; it is not a joking matter.

Contraceptive vending machines are an exceptionally good idea, not only on the Uni campus but off it. We, in Queensland, have an illegitimacy record to equal almost the world's greatest, the foremost reasons for this being ignorance and avoidance of contraceptive practice--and embarrassment. It can take on occasion, a great deal of courage to ask a female chemist assistant for contraceptives, and it is problematical, but frightening, to think of the unwanted number of pregnancies caused by embarrassment. Unmarried people must need contraceptives, but find it hardest to get them.

Contraceptive theory and practice should be taught in the schools, as part of an education designed to teach us how to use sex in our lives. It might offend the sense of propriety of some, but to me at least, the injured dignity of a few people is a small price to pay for at least a reduction of the unwanted, illegitimate babies--real live people, who horribly big problems to face in the future--which our society seems set on bringing into this world, through trying to ensure ignorance and false modesty in coming generations.

The "Sex Education" received in schools is a farce. It is elementary and banal fumbling over biology which teaches practically nothing. We are told our parents should teach us. No boy I know has received more than a hasty, bumble-footed, embarrassed recital of the little he already knew. Most have not even received that much. Many have had no parental sex education at all. (This includes me).

Girls I don't know so much about, except that the situation seems depressingly similar. Most are horribly ignorant, particularly about contraception. General sex education seems to have been a little bit about periods, and a general warning: "You mustn't go too far with a boy, because you might get pregnant, or catch a nasty disease. And don't sit on toilet seats either."--from "Now you'll think I'm Awful" by Sue Rhodes. Beautifully informative isn't it? But all too common. And the small proportion who know what these "nasty diseases" are exactly, and their symptoms, is an indictment of our Health Department.

The ignorance and hypocrisy of the public in matters involving sex is appalling. Actual knowledge is practically nonexistent. And then people wonder, and are hurt when their daughter gets pregnant, because contraception was not practised, and they blame anybody but themselves.

You, adults, Society, are like a thin skinned elephant hiding its head under a blade of grass in a storm of hail. It hurts you, you winge, but you don't ever do anything constructive. The world is what you've made it.

Face facts. In Australia, very few girls are virgins by the time they get married. Ninety per cent (90%) aren't, by one estimate (a doctor's). The other ten per cent are usually very religious. Many, one priest said, as many as half, are pregnant when they do get married. Police estimate that there are 100,000 illegal abortions in Australia every year. Tens of thousands of these women are single. And then we still manage one illegitimate birth in every ten.

Work out the number of unwanted pregnancies--children conceived out of wedlock--you can roughly, if you've eyes and are not made blind by religious dogma.

Is this an argument for contraception for unmarried people? --Do I have to ask? Really? What is being done about it? Probably nothing!

Although waving a prayer book has proved a remarkably inefficient method of contraception, prominent Catholics are bound to blind obedience of that insane ecclydical, which enjoins governments to prevent contraception. The small, but vocal Protestant group merely opposes sex, because it is pleasurable, especially unmarried sex, and they feel guilty about the pleasure. Both groups are inflexible dogmatists (substitute fools, ad lib). The general public is ignorant, hypocritical, and married--apathetic because their sex is regular, and their children legitimate. So the main opposition to reason and sanity prevailing, is put up by organised religions, involving a small minority of the population inflicting their views on the rest of us.

Get one thing straight. Most of us are not religious. Your preaching and insane moralizing fall on deaf ears. The old ways of hypocrisy and ignorance are going from the young. We won't go back to them. Society will have to change with us. And Society means YOU! You will have to catch up to us. We won't come back.

We must make our own mistakes, carry our own burdens, mould our own world from the mess we inherit. Those students were not joking, they were doing something decisive where things are usually done fumblingly, or not at all. I hope they succeed, they are a ray of light in a near black world.

Disillusioned,
Vet. I.

... This letter, after being refused publication in "The Australian", was then submitted to SEMPER.

SUMMER OF THE SEVENTEENTH

...DOLL... (Lawler)

Kings-Womens-AVALON.

APRIL 29,30. MAY 1-3rd.

Queensland Light Horse Company

Death of Annie

Annie sings: "Taking stock of what I've got and what I haven't - what do I find? Well kids it was like a BAD trip on L. S. D. Going back in time TWENTY Years to resurrect Annie. WHY? Originality should be the keynote in contemporary live Theatre, not Pseudo Yankee drawl and alleged Yank humour. Annie (played by Miss Penwam a plump 5') watch your Calories Kath, or you will never make the scene again. Hallucinogens are varied -

Oh for some DMT through some of those songs you sang. Mr. Cronk your costumes were sooo nice. Why were you holding back - a very rigid performance. Tell me were you on Amytal?

Musical Director - Surprising that you could be so out of touch with reality. These tunes were OK in the past but people today are not tuned in to the tempo. Could you arrange for Annie to train her gun on the orchestra and start shooting. They missed more notes than she missed shots in the second act to get her man. Please arrange that each member of the orchestra be supplied with a few joints next performance.

Tommy, Winnie, Promise you won't do it again?

Choreographer - Miss M. Hughes, What about another trip overseas? Costumes very good. However all such companies seem to have their own cheer squads. Mom, Dad, Brothers, Sisters, Friends, - can't complain about their work. Avon Hand Cream will help there.

I'm afraid Light Horse Company you will have to come up with a better product if you want that cash register to jingle.

VIV.

N.U.A.U.S. TRAVEL.

The local travel officer Judy Solomon will be available in the NUAUS office upstairs in the Union building to answer any enquiries relating to NUAUS travel overseas.

Travel handbooks, application forms, and other information can be supplied NOW.

The grateful dead give a gloria to the Union Office Typists to Craftsmen Press, Press Etchings to Gordon & Gotch and to God. Amen

From all of us
to all of you -
Goodbye.
M.G.K.